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LEVIN SCORES DECISION TO SELL TRIDENT MISSILES TO UK

LD172045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The British press is reporting the decision of the Conservative government to rearm the nuclear forces of the country with U.S. Trident missiles. This decision, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, was made public after U.S. President Carter informed British Prime Minister Thatcher by letter of the U.S. agreement to sell Trident missiles to Great Britain. These missiles will be installed on new British submarines at the beginning of the nineties according to the improvement program for the British nuclear forces which will cost $5 billion.

The decision of the Conservative cabinet has evoked a storm among the British public. The debates in Britain are just beginning but they are already demonstrating that the militarist plans of the bellicose lady are evoking protest and resistance. One should note, however, that the problem of the further development of the British nuclear forces is far from confined to the British Isles. Its significance, one can say with complete justification, is of a global nature, and primarily is of European concern.

The statement of the White House of the agreement to let Britain have the Trident missiles--the decision of the U.S. Government--can be explained by the fact that the British strategic nuclear forces are a constituent part of the NATO forces and, in the terminology of the White House, make an important contribution to the capability of the North Atlantic bloc to contain [sderzhivat'] Soviet aggression. If one leaves aside the dutiful lie concerning Soviet aggression, the essence can be seen quite clearly. In equipping the British submarines with Trident missiles the United States is taking care to increase the nuclear potential of NATO.

One can also not help but see that the decision of the Thatcher cabinet on the Tridents was adopted and announced just at the time when the Soviet initiative had opened up a way out of the impasse into which the West had driven the negotiations on the problem of medium-range nuclear missile weaponry.

The proposal of the USSR to begin discussion of questions pertaining to medium-range nuclear missiles weaponry at the same time as and organically linked to questions on American forward-based nuclear facilities allows the possibility for the commencement of negotiations. But the U.S. decision to let Britain have the Trident missiles creates a new problem. Washington cannot but be aware of this. And this begs the conclusion--that the Carter administration is deliberately placing obstacles on the path to containing the arms race in nuclear missiles.

SFRY OFFICIAL ON EUROPEAN NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS

LD171404 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 17, TASS--A press conference in Belgrade was told by the official spokesman of Yugoslavia's Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs M. Kalezic that the proposal to commence talks on the question of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Europe was a step forward in the cause of lessening international tension, ending the arms race and disarmament.

He said the great powers, the USSR and the United States bore special responsibility for the speediest ending of the arms race and the adoption of concrete disarmament measures. For this reason the proposal for talks is an important moment in the general process of strengthening peace and international security.

U.S. PRESSURES BELGIUM ON MID-RANGE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD161858 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Brussels, July 16, TASS--(From TASS correspondent A. Balebanov) The USA and NATO bosses continue exerting an intensive pressure on the Government of Belgium with a view to making it give consent to the positioning of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Belgian territory. This is how observers view the results of the meeting here between Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, Belgian minister of foreign affairs, and Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state.

As an official spokesman of the Belgian Foreign Ministry told journalists, the question of Belgian's stand on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles was touched upon during the meeting. The Belgian minister said his government did not yet take any decision concerning the stationing of 48 cruise missiles in the country. He reminded the White House emissary that the ruling coalition of Belgium agreed to decide on the question of missiles in Belgium not earlier than the end of 1981.

Washington, to all appearances, is hurrying the partners for the North Atlantic bloc to implement the decisions of the NATO Council's December session on the production of Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles and on stationing them in a number of West European countries, including Belgium.

STUDIO NINE DISCUSSES SITUATION IN ASIA, SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD171700 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Studio Nine Program with Valentin Zorin, political observer; Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA; and Nikolay Shishlin, chief of the group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee department]

[Text] [Zorin] Taking part in our discussion today in Studio Nine at the Ostankino Television center are Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, the chief of a group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer. One of the leading political observers of France who was due to take part in our discussion announced at the last moment that he would be unable to come to Moscow.

Progress in Asia

Our last discussions in Studio Nine were devoted as you most probably remember to the problems of European security, problems connected with Soviet-American relations, and today taking into consideration the letters from many of our regular viewers which we have received at Studio Nine, we decided to focus our attention on problems connected with the political situation and the policies of states of Asia. The role that these countries play today in the world political arena is, of course, difficult to underestimate. There are now 2.5 billion people or 60 percent of the world population living in Asia, which was the population of the entire world in 1950. According to specialists, scientists, and demographs, by the end of the present century the population of Asia will be approximately 3.6 billion people. It is well known that huge reserves of natural resources and minerals are concentrated in Asia and a large part of what is called the blood of present-day industry--petroleum--is being extracted on the Asian Continent. But the issue is not limited to demographic and economic factors. It is a fact that world policy is no longer planned, created and carried out in European capitals. Now the countries of Asia themselves play an active and major role not only in the objectives of world politics, the objectives of others' actions, but also in the subjective aspects of world politics. A fairly important circumstance in this connection is the fact that Soviet Central Asian republics are among the most developed, in all aspects, on the Asian Continent. Speaking briefly, much in today's world is connected with the processes taking part in Asia, and because of that I propose to begin our discussion with the characteristics of the general processes taking place on the continent today.

[Shishlin] But Valentin Sergeyevich, if you do not object, I would like to speak first about the topic you mentioned: Asia is really a continent, captivating and interesting in every aspect.

[Bovin] And very diverse.

[Shishlin] Yes, and of course there is every temptation to immediately turn to today's situation. Yet I would literally say two words in addition to what you have said about the past of Asia. Even the most cursory contact with Asian culture, or rather the culture of Asian peoples--Indian, Chinese, Japanese--offers very astonishing wealth for humanity.

Asia was the birthplace of three most important religions: Christianity, Islam, Buddhism. Of course varied political trends and political outlooks were born on Asian soil. I will not deal deeply with these topics but I must mention at least Gandhiism on one hand and Maoism on the other hand. All that is still in Asia. Here the ancient states were born; the new history of Asia was written, as is well known, in blood when it was divided into colonial domains. But the new history of Asia is the history of the struggle for independence marked by gigantic revolutionary explosions of simply tremendous force.

Let us go back to at least the great Chinese revolution which was engendered to a great extent by the Great October ideals, and the very recent revolution--the Afghan revolution--and in between, the brilliant and complicated history of the Vietnam revolution, the history of the antishah revolution around which or rather around the character of which are found so many copies now. At the same time, Asia does not exist on its own. Although the time of colonial empires in Asia has long passed, in many aspects Asia remains a large money-box for foreign monopolies, transnational corporations. And from Asia, as you mentioned Valentin Sergeyevich, comes a large flow to developed capitalist countries of the most valuable types of raw material. Also the cheap labor of Asian workers produces gigantic profits.

Arising from this factor, we constantly observe that in Asia there emerge protective tendencies of the imperialists and other reactionary forces. We see in the past there was an attempt to saddle Vietnam and that did not succeed. They turned away from Pakistan but now they have turned their face toward Pakistan again becuase in addition to the purely military activity of the imperialists, purely military presence of the imperialists, they need some unsinkable strongholds on that vast continent--a heavily populated and rich continent subject to great social changes. Because in many countries of Asia poverty prevails, literally general poverty of the masses. Of course this is the explosive material which makes the whole situation very, very unstable. Of course you can only agree with the fact that what happens in Asia today is not local in character.. What happens in Asia today determines to a great extent the international climate in general.

[Bovin] All the more so as, unfortunately, Asia has now moved to first place in the world, I would say, in terms of the number of conflict situations....

[Shishlin--interrupting] That is so.

[Bovin] ... situations connected with some kind of military methods for solving controversial problems. But I must return to what you have said. Sixty percent of the population...

[Zorin--interrupting] Yes.

[Bovin] ... but about 15 percent of world products comes from Asia, from these 60 percent. This speaks about a general backwardness despite the existence of Japan, the Soviet Union, and some highly developed enclaves, but the general background is backwardness and this backwardness engenders some kind of social instability and in the end is the final cause of that abundance of conflict situations in Asia.

Of course things are not limited to that. Let us begin with the fact that after World War II, three of the major international conflicts were in Asia: the Korean war, the Vietnam war and finally the Middle East conflict. In every case the causes are different, because in some cases it was a collision of the capitalist and the socialist fronts, in others a clash between the national liberation movement and the imperialists, and in addition, these conflict situations only conditionally had a purely local character because in fact they involved large international forces. In Asia there are masses of more minor conflicts providing constant fever situations and involving contradictions: religious, ethnic, territorial and political.

Middle Eastern, Afghan Situation

Here is an example: The conflict between Iraq and Iran. Let us take the religious aspect. In Iraq there are many Shi'ites but the leadership of Iraq has for a long time been in the firm hands of the Sunni community, which creates tension. When power in neighboring Iran was assumed by Khomeyni and his group, who are Shi'ites, there arose contradictions because Khomeyni naturally supported the Iraqi Shi'ites, and repressions began. This is the first religious aspect of the conflict.

Then we have the second aspect: the national one. In south Iran there is Khuzestan Province where Arabs live. Iraq is an Arab country and Iran is Persian. Iraq supports this Arab community in Iran where there is a fairly strong movement in favor of self-determination, some kind of autonomy, which is another aspect, the national one. And so on and so forth.

These contradictions pile up one on top of the other and this leads to conflict between neighboring countries. This accumulation of contradictions, which worsen relations between very many Asian states, produces not only an unstable social situation but also a political situation, and makes the process of creating even and stable relations between states very difficult there.

In addition to this, comrades, we must keep in mind that all this is greatly affected by the influence of the imperialists and neocolonialists, and the activities carried out there by the transnational monopolies and the actions taken by the U.S. imperialists carry in themselves the sources and causes of serious conflicts between these states. Of course, if you talk on a large scale, on a high level, in order for Asia to be able to get away from a period greatly saturated with conflicts, there will have to be a general social-political upswing in the entire region. But that is a thing of the future; in the meantime, the inclusion of Asia in the general process of detente--something we shall talk about--would help solve some problems. But this, in the light of all these reasons, is a fairly complicated, difficult, diverse and long-term process.

[Shishlin] All the more so, since in whatever conflict you take in Asia, it can be seen that everywhere the conflicts acquire a protracted and hard character.

[Zorin] Yes. Let us take the Middle East conflict. We have frequently...

[Shishlin--interrupting] This is the most long lasting now, and now if you...

[Zorin] In its duration...

[Shishlin] Yes, yes, the most long lasting.

[Zorin] It has lasted many years and we have discussed this many times in Studio Nine and most probably we discuss it many more times.

But it is necessary to pay special attention to the situation in Asia. This conflict has a whole complex of reasons which are interrelated, but we should now mention two main causes of such a protracted conflict. The first is the policy of the rulers of Israel, who are tyring to build the prosperity of their country at the expense of aggression against Arab peoples, and connected with it is the policy of Washington, which is trying to use the State of Israel as a kind of battering ram to get to the oil reserves of the Middle East and to keep these reserves in its hands. In the light of this you state that one of the most dangerous conflicts of the present-day world, the Middle East conflict, exists precisely in this region. With reference to the Middle East conflict we must examine such important problems in today's international situation like the Iran problem and the policy of the United States.

[Bovin] Yes, but here of course the Iran-U.S. contradictions are now very acute. Of course all this is interrelated because when the Americans were kicked out of Iran, the whole region acquired more importance for the United States, and its relations with Israel and the improvement of relations with Egypt became more important in order to keep a foodhold in the region and--as life has shown--not only to keep its foothold but even to increase its military presence there. And this is what the Americans did using as an excuse the problem of the hostages. We must add that the Middle East region is fairly complicated: on the one hand the Americans are now trying to get the support of Egypt as a country which would help the Americans with mliltary-political presence and unfortunately As-Sadat is aggreable to this. The Americans had great hopes in this connection with Saudi Arabia, and here a very interesting thing happened: after the shah, America's best friend, was overthrown and the Americans could no nothing about it, the prestige of America as a defender and protector became tarnished in the region, and when the Americans proposed a number of agreements on military affairs the Saudis rejected them all. It is very interesting that Saudi Arabia now has, I would say, a dual policy--an upper, a superficial layer, which is generally pro-Arab and includes statements in defense of the Palestinians, statements against Camp David, statements concerning the return of Jerusalem and so forth. And not only statements, and they...

[Shishlin:interrupting] Provide active support and money.

[Bovin] They provide money and arms. But you must still keep in mind that the second layer, the deep level is what I would conditionally call pro-American because the ties are contacts are very close. But Saudi Arabia does not like to advertise this second layer of its foreign policy because public opinion is such that when you say that America is your friend, it is not met with applause. But however things are, the contradictions here remain very complicated and the contradictions connected with--let us say--the presence of Americans, and the contradictions connected with the fact that collisions such as those between Iraq and Iran occur, and the difficulties connected with the fact that the situation within Iran itself is still very unstable: There is a power struggle within the leadership of the Iranian revolution; and difficulties arise in relations between the various political groups which carried out the revolution.

This instability in the Iranian situation of course, provides additional destabilization to the situation in the region, the Middle and Near East. Now if you move across the map from left to right we come to the subcontinent peninsula and the [words indistinct] subcontinent. You know, comrades, that the situation is fairly complicated there. On the one hand they have the difficulties which to a great extent are being created around the Afghan events by the imperialist powers, and primarily by America. You are sufficiently familiar with the course of all these events. You know the basic parameters of this political knot but at any rate, I shall say that there are two different approaches despite the fact that both use the same words, "political settlement." From Afghanistan's point of view, political settlement means the stabilization of the current political regime, the normalization of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors--first of all Pakistan and Iran--and the complete halt to outside interference in the affairs of the Afghan Republic. What is political settlement from the point of view of Afghanistan is also our point of view.

[Zorin] From the point of commonsense.

[Bovin] Yes, and when these words are said by let us say the Americans, the West, for them political settlement is to achieve at any expense a change in the existing political regime in Afghanistan, and you understand a change not in the direction of its radicalization or a swing to the left but something very much different. This is where the problem lies: a difficult problem, and I do not think you can expect to have early and quick solutions. And even without the problems in Afghanistan, the situation on this subcontinent has always been complicated. There have been four wars between Pakistan and India. In principle of course, India plays a dominant role yet there have been four wars and now, too, the flow of arms which has not been very fast, but may become so. I think it has become so because approximately 20 percent of the total arms shipped to the region are shipped to Pakistan and naturally that concerns India, It worries India.

[Shishlin] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, I would add to this that military operations have taken place during the postwar period not only between Pakistan and India but also between China and India. In the sixties India was the object of aggression on the part of China, and up to now China still holds 33,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. It is worth remembering this, all the more so since Beijing seems to make friendly signs toward India. Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister is to visit India...

[Bovin--interrupting] [Words indistinct] will arrive there.

[Shishlin] There has been talk about this but the Chinese politicans speak openly in their many interviews--and they are very generous with their interviews--that they would have reached complete agreement with India if India had agreed that the regions seized by China should remain with China and that what it had no time to seize should remain with India. This is a rather unusual offer. What is mine is mine and what is yours is also mine.[sentence indistinct] Also mine or we will see about that, is how we will word it. It goes without saying that from the abstract political point of view, always we would like only to welcome an improvement in relations between states, but the Chinese gestures on their own, and judging again from the statements of the Chinese leaders themselves, appear to have not dual but triple meaning.

[Bovin] I think that in Delhi they understand perfectly well all these gestures by the Chinese. It must be said that we have very stable and good relations with India, and we all understand that India is conducting a consistent and balanced policy, a policy which is generally aimed at stabilizing the situation, not only on the subcontinent but in Asia and the whole world in general, a policy which acts on those forces which consolidate peace and consolidate detente. India has a consistent political line and witin the framework of this line, the latest very important act was the recognition of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea...

[Zorin--interrupting] The People's Republic...

[Bovin] The People's Republic of Kampuchea which by the way aroused great displeasure in Beijing and a number of other states. India's line...

[Zorin--interrupting] with respect to the Afghan problem.

[Bovin] Yes, it is also a very consistent line. All this shows that Soviet-Indian relations play a substantial role from the point of view of the general situation on the Asian Continent. And this is also very important although I have to say that both the Chinese and the Americans would gladly ruin whatever they are able to spoil, yet we must hope that they will have no success at all in this.

Complications in Southeast Asia

[Shishlin] Yes, but to continue this chain of conflicts and measure the specific weight of the conflicts on some kind of scales, even political scales if you can invent such, are not a worthwhile occupation. And even with this reservation, the conflict in Southeast Asia is of course one of the most worrying. You know comrades that very recently there were serious complications on the Thailand-Kampuchean border. To these have been added complications on the border between Laos and Thailand, the muffled threats of China about giving a lesson to Vietnam.

[Zorin] Once again.

[Bovin] It appears that the Chinese have brought three new divisions to the border.

[Shishlin] The situation there as far as can be ascertained is as follows: China itself does not conceal the fact that it is carrying out artillery bombardment of Vietnamese border territories. It keeps near the Vietnamese border an army of approximately 1 million soldiers and is actually exerting pressure on Vietnam both from the north, that is directly from China, and from the south where it uses the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs in Kampuchea. These Pol Pot gang remnants are the crux of the matter. A great number of them are located not in Kampuchea but in Thailand. This story started in connection with the so-called voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees...

[Bovin--interrupting] From Thailand to Kampuchea.

[Shishlin] From Thailand to Kampuchea. Here out of the four words voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean refugees the only correct word is Kampuchean. In fact it was not voluntary and not repatriation and not of refugees. It was a normal attempt to organize large-scale infiltration of the remnants of Pol Pot gangs and other odd groups including the so-called Free Khmers who are not Pol Pot orientated, into one or two provinces of Kampucea. Of course it was a well thought out plan. I want to say that in this Thailand, with the not very pleasant role it is playing, performs the functions of a subordinate. I would even say that it is a suffering party. Being under strong pressure from China and the United States. Thailand is closing its eyes to the flow of arms being sent by Beijing via the land border for its Kampuchean mercenaires.

Thailand is also forced to tolerate the gifts being sent to it by official Washington by air in the form air transported arms. Of course this raises the question as to who is the stage manager. The stage manager here is of course Beijing and the United States plays the role of consultant and also active participant. Why is the United States so actively supporting Beijing? Most probably primarily in order to preserve the partnership, strengthen the partnership and for that you have to sacrifice something, you have to please in some way. All the more so as the Americans think that they are sacrificing nothing there, and what does it matter for the Americans if Beijing gets bogged down in its adventures in Southeast Asia. Nothing. It will become more tame first of all, more accomodating in American-Chinese dialogue. Then they assume that generally the pressure on Vietnam, in the light of the close relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the friendship of the Soviet Union with Vietnam which was so strongly shown during the recent summit meeting between Soviet and Vietnamese leaders, then to some extent pressure on Vietnam is pressure on the Soviet Union, pressure on the socialist community as a whole, and this gives more scope for U.S. maneuvers in other political measures which it is engaged in in various parts of the world.

Far East Situation

[Bovin] Then, of course, you have the military presence which the Americans like most of all and under any excuse, any suitable occasion, they try to bring arms or troops, or an aircraft carrier or anything else, just to put their military presence on the map.

[Shishlin] Of course, [words indistinct] hegemonistic force, and incidentally this justifies--from the Americans' point of view--their military presence or expansion of their military presence. China of course has its own plans. China, by exerting constant pressure on Vietnam, is undoubtedly trying to achieve in the end the removal of obstacles in the way of expanding the Chinese influence in that zone and in the whole of Asia. A strong Vietnam does not suit it, and this is precisely why the Chinese were so demoralized when Vietnam's war against the U.S. aggressors ended in victory.

[Bovin] It was not so much demoralized. I am sure that the Chinese thought that after the war the Vietnamese would completely follow Chinese policy. This is the premise the Chinese started from, and when this did not happen it was then that this demoralization became apparent.

[Shishlin] Though chronology may not be of decisive importance here, I still cannot agree. The actual picture of relations between China and Vietnam, though it contained different shades at the final stage of the Vietnam's war against the U.S. aggressors, indicated that China would have liked to see a protracted war; Vietnam's victory did not suit China. It figured that the conflict would continue to expand. Moreover, it thought that a rapid victory would hinder China from using the military situation in Vietnam in order to come to an agreement with the Americans about specific relations under better conditions. That is how it was at that time.

Then the course of events introduced completely new elements. But absolutely true facts tell that this is exactly how it was; it is no accident that at the final stage of Vietnam's war against the U.S. invaders, China gradually reduced the support which at specific periods of the war was unconditionally given to the Vietnamese. Now it appears that China thinks that all methods are fair in order to weaken Vietnam, and according to this plan, diversified pressure is exerted on Vietnam. But it must be stated plainly that, however dangerous it is in itself, the pressure which is evident and the danger of which is felt is now half as great.

[Bovin] But it is precisely to this region that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the so-called ASEAN, is adjoined and one of the tasks of the Chinese--to continue this topic--is precisely in not allowing the normalization of relations between the ASEAN states and Vietnam, and Kampuchea and Laos, and to draw a dividing line here in order to insure for itself the freedom for some kind of maneuvering. And truly, this is now a fairly complicated situation because immediately after the end of the Vietnam war, the relations between Vietnam and this group--five states are included in ASEAN--started to become slightly normal, and when the situation worsened in Kampuchea, it all rolled back. Now the situation is such that from all sides--ASEAN is actually an economic and political organization, not a military one--a conflict has arisen, and the increased tension on the peninsula is now used by the Chinese and the Americans to push ASEAN on the road of change, of transformation into some kind of almost military bloc. True, it is still a long way from it but recent events attest that pressure in this direction continues to mount. [passage indistinct]

[Bovin] [Passage indistinct] from among these states the greatest Chinese influence there. So Thailand thinks that Vietnam is the main enemy and if it has to defend itself it has to defend itself against Vietnam, while Malaysia and Indonesia think that China is still the main enemy despite everything that has happened, and that if they have to defend themselves against anyone they must defend themselves against China. These local clashes and discussions have an effect in the bloc; it does represent a force. This ASEAN bloc, or rather association, numbers 250 million people. And Singapore is called little Japan.

[Zorin] Just like Taiwan.

[Bovin] Yes, little Japan, because it has a very high economic development rate, a very high quality of products and very great activity on foreign markets. Generally, the states included in ASEAN are states with a great economic and political future, and it is therefore very important where they will fit in the general situation in the region. From here stems the struggle with China and the United States on the one hand, and sane-minded forces on the other, for the course to be chosen by the association. So far this is...

[Shishlin--interrupting] But Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, I would like to say two words. I think that despite the fact that I know that there are statements by Thailand's leaders to the effect that Vietnam is their main enemy, I think that Thailand's leaders possess sufficiently explicit information about the activities of China in Thailand, and that Thailand and other ASEAN countries have no great confidence in China in the light of the hegemonistic policy of Beijing.

[Zorin] We have already touched on the question of China as a destablizing factor in the region. Many problems connected with the instability of the political situation in the region are related to Chinese foreign policy. It is a fact that China has territorial claims against practically all its neighbors. Can this contribute to any kind of stabilization? Apparently it is appropriate to talk about the influence of the internal situation in China on stability in this part of the world. I would like to quote the American newspaper the New York TIMES which has recently made an unusual statement. It said the following: China will not be able to preserve stability if it does not solve its economic problems, and if China is not stable, then there cannot be a stable peace in Asia. Well, I shall not argue with the New York TIMES, as I think that it is so. And the culture of...

[Shishlin--interrupting] To give up good habits completely.

[Zorin] The internal instability of China, its economic instability is fraught with serious dangers for the region.

[Shishlin] There is no doubt that changes are taking place in China internally; the changes are considerable and they are increasing. At times you get the impression that they planned to move ahead but for some odd reason they turned their backs and are moving ahead but looking back into the past all the time. This is expressed both in slogans and actual steps and policy. Here for the sake of illustration we have the slogan for the liberation of consciousness and immediately they bring out a slogan condemning those who undermine the banner. They speak about the need for streamlining or putting in order as they say in China the national economy, for introducing material incentives and then they immediately oppose this with a slogan calling for the restoration of proletarian ideology and the liquidation of bourgeois ideology.

[Bovin] Well, this shows that there are different political forces which pull in different directions, apparently...

[Shishlin] I have talked about this Aleksandr Yevgenyevich. Well let us take the Cultural Revolution. I am not talking about the fact that it has long ago lost the epithet of great. It is now called the decade of chaos, the decade of misfortunes, a gigantic catastrophe and moreover there is information to the effect that a very official document of the CCP Central Committee says that this cultural revolution was a shot in the dark in an unknown direction, and was a mistake. Or let us take another important thing. Let us take the calls for democracy. There have been many such slogans in China, and immediately, this year, changes were introduced in the Chinese Constitution. And the four great democracies, China likes this kind of numerical order...

[Zorin--interrupting] Three is good and five is bad.

[Shishlin] Yes, well in this case, the four great democracies, full expression of opinion, complete statement of views, extensive discussions and wall posters, all these four great democracies have been cancelled. Now let us take the Chinese economic system. There is no doubt that it is still being formed, it is far from being established. It is in the stage of exploration, experiments, successful and unsuccessful. It is even difficult to judge at times. It is some kind of multitier economy where there is a government sector. State capitalist enterprises are being created, there is private property and now they even create Chinese enterprises based on purely private capitalistic principles. A shareholders company has been created recently in Shantung Province. The main think is that there are just acute problems in the country's economy. GUANGMINGRIBAD, one of the authoritative Chinese newspapers, wrote about living standards in the country. It conducted a per capita production census and compared the year 1956 with 1978, and stated that in 1956 the per capita production of grain was 204 kilograms of food grain but by 1978 this had dropped to 195 kilograms. In the production of textiles, the average per capita in 1956 was 8.25 meters, and now the figure is 7.5 meters. A survey conducted in 180 Chinese cities has shown that the average housing floor space was 3.5-3.6 square meters per resident. This is a difficult problem of course. And how about employment? According to official Chinese data, they quoted unemployment figures in the hundreds of millions. These figures may be exaggerated. The survey and the figures may have been compiled for some sind of political purpose, and in fact even if we reduce this figure five times, even 20 million unemployed is still a large figure. Let us take Chinese youths. There are 600 million people in China aged between 7 and 30. What kind of people are they? If we take them according to the level of education, half of them, I beg your pardon, one-third of them have had no education at all; one-third are in school; and one-third have completed their secondary education but many completed their secondary education during the Cultural Revolution.

The period of the Cultural Revolution--we will use Chinese data once more--has brought three big vacuums into being, as they say: lack of knowledge, ignorance of Marxism-Leninism and moral degradation.

And in their turn these three big vacuums have brought about what they call three big losses: the loss of ideals, the loss of enthusiasm and the loss of diligence. Let us consider the party. The party has 38 million members, half of whom joined during the period of the Cultural Revolution. A CCP commission for discipline inspection is at work there now and is headed by a very important figure (Chen Yun). When they carried out a selective inspection at some party organizations, they were simply horrified. There was an abyss of ignorance of even the most elementary matters. All this is serious and not just a trifling matter. The Maoist regime has naturally left a very difficult heritage to the country. The Maoist regime was not swept away by the death of the one who gave it its name. As you know, China is now gradually approaching its routine 12th congress. It must be said that extraordinary congresses are already being held in China. They are approaching this congress with a very complex package. Some of the facts have been mentioned by me already. But there are other facts, such as the fact that 3 million people have been rehabilitated. In their gradual approach to the congress, they say that the picture is as follows: One third of the party supports course of the Third and Fifth CCP Central Committee Plenums which includes the course of the four modernizations, the course of confirming Deng Xiaoping as de facto head of the Chinese hierarchy, the course of the rehabilitation of Li Chaotsi, the course of pragmatism and so on. One third is against the Third and Fifth CCP Central Committee Plenums and one third is hesitating. The situation is obviously very complex in the upper echelon.

Although I do not like to quote, I will allow myself to cite the following report. It is a report by the Western intelligence services quoting the Taiwan telegraph agency. It says that at one of the more recent conferences of the party's leading organs Hua Guofeng admitted that he was inclined to accept the so-called (Fanshi) view point. (Fanshi) is a Chinese expression meaning everything. However, he added that in the course of time he passed from the great to the small and from everything to nothing in his adherence to Maoism. However, we do not know to what extent this will affect his political fate. One fact is indisputable--there is no need to guess, and we will talk about it in due time--and that is that there will be a shake-up in the Chinese leadership at the congress, or even earlier. This is quite indisputable. It appears that everything will be activated in this whirlpool which involves such deep layers, and that everything will be dragged into this whirlpool. However, even in these conditions we see that the anti-Soviet acrimony in Chinese foreign policy is preserved and even strengthened, and its enmity toward the interests of the socialist community is also increasing.

Why is this happening? Naturally, all these internal quarrels, internal struggles and all these most complex internal problems can be kept within limits only by maintaining a greater, different tension, which can increase solidarity and unity. It is simply essential for them, and such tension is created by building up an external enemy, a merciless, dangerous enemy and so on. On the other hand, the Chinese leadership also has a rather cynical consideration. Taking up positions on the other side of the barricades, they understand that in doing so they can obtain something in material terms. The material terms also include military benefits from the West. Naturally, this also makes other moves possible including the pursuit of one's own hegemonist aims.

[Bovin] For the time being this is not working so well despite all the fuss about economic relations between China and the West. Although material gains have increased in recent times, last year China had a deficit of $1.2 billion in its balance of payments. The Chinese have sharply reduced their imports this year. They are trying to balance their budget somehow. All the projects for enormous contracts, about which so much was joyfully written about 1 and 1/2 years ago, are hanging in midair, to a great extent because everybody understands that China's ability to make payment is very slight at present. Because of this a lot still remains on paper, as I have said.

[Zorin] I would like to follow what you have said and to mention the following. Commenting on the meeting between Carter and Hua Guofeng--our viewers know that this meeting took place in Tokyo in connection with the arrival there...

[Bovin--interrupting] It was called funeral diplomacy.

[Zorin] Yes, some people called it that in the Western press concerning the ceremonies following the death of former Prime Minister Ohira. Commenting on this meeting, many Western observers wrote that this is a link in the chain to create an alliance between imperialist United States, Japan and China. This is serious. We have already mentioned that the common factor for the leaders of these countries is anti-Sovietism, as facts prove. It was noted in the resolution of the June plenum of our party's Central Committee that a rapprochement of the aggressive circles in the West--primarily the United States and the Chinese leadership--is taking place on an anti-Soviet platform inimical to the cause of peace. The partnership of imperialism and Beijing's hegemonism is a new and dangerous feature in world politics, dangerous for all mankind including the American and Chinese peoples. Life confirms the absolute correctness of such an evaluation of the situation made by our party's Central Committee.

However, anti-Sovietism is a poor foundation, a decayed foundation, even without mentioning that it cannot eliminate the profound and deep contradictions which no doubt exist and will continue to exist in the forseeable future between the three participants of this alliance. It may be worth remembering that during World War II the United States and Japan, and Japan and China were on different sides of the barricades. It was not an historical accident. These countries opposed each other in a major military conflict because there were objective factors and serious profound contradictions between them. Nobody in Tokyo, Washington or Beijing likes to remember this, but it is an historic fact. It would be incorrect to consider this as only history. It is quite clear that it would be incorrect to underestimate the basic contradictions which still exist between the countries of this planned alliance. Here is a curious fact: When Carter left Washington for Tokyo, his aircraft was in the air for a few minutes and then it landed in Detroit. It is clear it was not to refuel--it flew for just a few minutes--it was a political demonstration. Carter stopped over in the automobile capital of the United States to meet the leaders of the automobile industry. Why was this done on the way to Japan? Another time could have been chosen. It was because one of the spheres of the most acute competition between the United States and Japan is in the automobile industry. Every fourth car sold in the United States is Japanese. The U.S. automobile companies consider that their basic difficulties are connected with the Japanese competition. The automobile industry is not the only sphere of the acute economic struggle between Japanese and U.S. monopolies. There is very sharp competition between Japan and China. I mention competition because there is not only cooperation...

[Bovin--interrupting] The triangle is made of rusty materials.

[Zorin] This is correct, because in Japan there is much distrust of China, and in China of Japan. I would like to mention another rather important feature, as I see it. Voices demanding greater circumspection in playing the Chinese card are heard in Washington among influential U.S. circles. I would like to refer to a report produced by one of the most authoritative scientific establishments in the sphere of foreign policy in the United States--the Rand Corporation, a well-known organization which some time ago produced a report entitled "The Security of Asia in the Eighties." This report states that the development of U.S.-Chinese relations must not in any way be based on a provocative attitude toward the Soviet Union because it could affect U.S. security. In short, one cannot underestimate the danger for the world caused by the activity of reactionary circles in forming such an alliance.

On the other hand, one must not forget the serious contradictions and mutual distrust among the participants of this alliance. As you said, they are trying to form this alliance from rusty parts.

[Bovin] It should also be said, as we have already mentioned, there is another country in Asia which has its own interests, and that is the Soviet Union, which certainly strives for peace not only in Europe but on its Asian borders where it would like to see...

[Shishlin--interrupting] If the United States can be present in Asia, may the Soviet Union not be present as well...

[Zorin] Historically and geographically it is present. Of course, the Soviet Union stands for good neighborliness and for normal relations between all Asian countries, certainly with its neighbors. The Soviet Union's active policy, as well as that of other socialist states close to us in this area, is also a rather important factor in the deployment of forces on this vitally important continent, as we have already said concerning our relations with many other Asian countries, India in particular.

We have touched on some important aspects connected with the political situation in Asia. Naturally, one conversation is not enough to cover all the important circumstances. I am sure we will discuss this subject many more times. Now, at the end of our conversation, I would like to emphasize once more the thought we have already expressed that the most important factor determining the situation in Asia. One of the most important factors is the political course of our country, our state, which is not only European but also Asian, with a considerable part of its territory in Asia, on the Asian Continent. The Soviet course, the course of Soviet foreign policy, is principled. It was formulated at our party's congresses. In particular, delivering an accounting report to the 25th party congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The Soviet Union intends to continue its active participation in the search for means to strengthen peace and security on the Asian Continent and for the development of equal cooperation there. We will act in this direction, act in the framework of bilateral contacts and on a multilateral foundation.

This course, determined by our party, is being implemented today and has the most serious and stabilizing influence on the political situation in Asia.

I would like to end our today's conversation on this theme, as our time on the air has expired. I thank you, respected colleagues, for participating in this conversation, and also thank our viewers. Until future meetings here in Studio Nine, thank you.

U.S ACCUSED OF USING OLYMPICS FOR SUBVERSION

LD171055 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Jul 80 p 6

[Boris Antonov article: "On a Subversive Mission; the Anti-Olympic Program of Detente's Opponents"]

[Text] In a number of Western countries persons unknown are intimidating by mail and terrorizing by telephone sportsmen who advocate participation in the Moscow Olympics. British shotputter Geoff (Keyns) told journalists that he is being sent threatening letters from members of the "Falcons," some sort of gymnastic club. Another British athlete--Sebastian Coe--is receiving similar letters. "It's typical," trainer Stuart Storey says. "Many supporters of the Olympics are being pressured in this way."

It is believed in sports circles that these actions are inspired by NATO countries' special services. Anti-Olympic measures are currently one of their main directions of large-scale activity. Back at the beginning of this year CIA personnel organized a special conference of ringleaders of anti-Soviet organizations in the United States, Canada and a number of West European countries. It was decided to begin selecting and training for subversive missions, special emissaries to send to the Olympics in the Soviet Union. People up to 30 years-of age knowing Russian or another language of the USSR's peoples and possessing the "skills needed to hold keen political debates" featured on the lists of candidates who agreed to go to Moscow as tourists on subversive missions. Most of these volunteers were recruited from students and postgraduates of Harvard and Philadelphia universities. They underwent special training under the guidance of CIA instructors.

The candidates for"tourist trips" to Moscow during the Olympics were finally considered and approved in New York in April, under the guidance of CIA and FBI representatives. These people were sent to West Europe for training in special anti-Olympic schools. One of these was opened on a military base in Oldham, in the British county of Lancashire. Another was situated in the Hamlet of (Vest-on-Trend) [presumably Weston-on-Trent] in Derbyshire. This school is headed by CIA staffer (Ya. Prutkovski).

Similar establishments have been created on FRG territory. In particular, there is an anti-Olympic subversive center in the city of Koenigstein (624 Bischofkallerstrasse). These centers send out swarms of anonymous letters threatening supporters of the Olympics and print leaflets in which the friendly Olympic mascot is turned into a fierce beast with long claws.

Under the anti-Olympic program, a number of U.S. publishers are fulfilling orders for all kinds of anti-Soviet subversive literature, to be planned to smuggle into Moscow. Special firms have even been set up to produce false-bottomed suitcases, panties and other underwear with secret pockets, confectionery packs, cracker, candy and cookie jars and coffee jars filled with leaflets and pamphlets printed on tissue paper. In short, anti-Soviet contraband has been placed on an industrial footing. Nor have the enterprises producing consumer goods been forgotten.

The CIA has allocated large sums of dollars to its agents in various athletic organizations to organize during and after the Olympics international competitions in various types of sport, dubbed "counter-Olympics."

As for organizations such as the NTS [People's Labor Alliance] anti-Soviet emigre alliance, which is under CIA control, they have been ordered not to boycott the Moscow Olympics but, on the contrary, to steal into Moscow in the guise of "friends." In Frankfurt-am-Main NTS specialists have already published instruction leaflets for tourists going to the Soviet Union. They describe where to obtain contraband literature and how to smuggle and store it.

The paid CIA agents in the mass media are also entrusted with carrying out acts of ideological subversion. On their masters' instructions, these people are influencing international public opinion by using propaganda. They are circulating misinformation and slander, ensuring the CIA has direct access to the press, radio and television in dozens of countries.

This mafia in the world of journalism is to counteract the flow of positive information regarding the 1980 Olympics. Several thousand journalists have applied for accreditation in Moscow to cover the games. Unable to gag this army, the CIA is trying to distort the reports and to reduce sharply the coverage of news of the Olympic games. Under American pressure--overt and covert--a number of television companies have refused to broadcast the games live. That is what the "free exchange of information" looks like after rigid editorial correction by the organizers of "psychological warfare" against the Olympics.

The CIA has actively included in its subversive operations dozens of other anti-Soviet organizations and services financed and directed by American intelligence. But all the attempts to exploit the Olympics to the detriment of our country, international sport and mutual understanding among the peoples are doomed to fail--Soviet people will not allow athletics to be used for dirty political purposes.

SCIENTISTS MEET AT PLASMA PHYSICS CONFERENCE

LD171351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 1

[TASS report: "Greatest Progress in USSR"]

[Text] Brussels, 14 July--The Eighth International Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion has been held in the Belgian capital. Scientists from more than 30 countries, including the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan and many European states, took part in it.

The conference examined recent results in research aimed at opening up the new and practically inexhaustible energy source constituted by the fusion of dueterium and tritium nuclei, in which heavy hydrogen isotopes easily obtained from ordinary seawater will be used as fuel.

The particpants in the scientific forum noted that the greatest progress in this field has been made using installations of the "tokamak" type, developed in the Soviet Union. The meeting expressed the confidence that the first demonstration reactor using the principle of that installation can be expected to be commissioned as early as the beginning of the nineties.

The meeting also stressed the great significance of developing the Intor [expansion unknown] International Project, begun 2 years ago on the Soviet Union's initiative, for solving energy problems.

The forum confirmed the fruitfulness of international cooperation among scientists, outlined new paths for the development of research in important directions for mankind, and contributed to strengthening cooperation on solving the energy problem.

WPC'S CHANDRA ON WEST'S 'SLANDEROUS' CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRA

LD172152 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 17, TASS--"The slanderous campaign which the mass media of the United States and its allies are busy stirring up with regard to the events in the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] is indicative of the efforts of the ruling circles of the West to prevent the realisation of the all-embracing programme put forward by the Babrak Karmal government for a political settlement of the situation in the DRA and for the normalisation of Afghanistan's contacts with Pakistan and Iran. International public at large resolutely comes out in support of those constructive proposals", Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

"The fabrication of various sorts of yarns about the USSR and the rude anti-Soviet malicious attacks are the favourite tactics of imperialists and their lackeys, which they constantly resort to when they suffer a fiasco in their attempts to turn backwards the development of events in the sovereign states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and to install suitable-to-them reactionary regimes there."

"The reports by the U.S. news agencies UPI and AP as to some alleged reprisals and destructions of villages in the DRA are sheer lies," Romesh Chandra emphasized.

PRC'S BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES CRITICIZED

OW180619 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 17 Jul 80

[(Liu Yi) and (He Ming) commentary]

[Excerpts] China's public opinion had placed great hopes on the Chinese team's participation in the 22d Olympic Games for two reasons: First, it would have been the first time for Chinese athletes to participate in the Olympic games in 30 years since the founding of the PRC, and second, it would have been the first time for a truly representative Chinese sports team to come to the Soviet Union in many years.

The Chinese leaders' decision to boycott the 22d Olympiad, means, to put it in soccer terms, that U.S. President Carter has scored a goal against China, because it is the U.S. ruling clique that first started the political conspiracy to oppose the Olympic games, while the Chinese leaders are mere pawns in the U.S. political game to boycott the Olympic games.

To try to be on good terms with U.S. imperialism at all costs has in fact become the guiding principle of the Chinese leaders in their daily activity.

If we remember correctly, it was on 29 December, 1979, that RENMIN RIBAO published a decision of the All-China Sports Federation and the Chinese Olympics Committee which called for extensive preparations for the participation of Chinese athletes in the 1980 Olympic games. The Chinese authorities' subsequent decision banning Chinese athletes from participating in the Olympic games shocked public opinion in China, and it appeared quite unreasonable.

The Chinese leaders' support for the U.S. policy of boycotting the 22d Olympic Games primarily aims at undermining the Soviet Union's prestige. But the fact is that it has damaged China's own international prestige. Nowadays many people say that the Chinese leaders do not dare to make decisions on any important issue, and that in doing anything they must first obtain the U.S. ruling clique's approval. It is now very clear to the whole world that to curry favor with U.S. imperialism, the Chinese leaders will give up or change any decision they have made in order to suit the requirements of U.S. imperialism.

BABRAK KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH L'HUMANITE REPORTED

LD180803 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Babrak Karmal Inteview"]

[Text] Paris, 11 July--The newspaper L'HUMANITE has published an interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

The DRA Government proposals for normalizing relations with neighboring countries, he said, are the main principles for a peaceful settlement in the region. Afghanistan advocates a peaceful political solution for all the major problems. The Afghan leader pointed out that an undeclared war has been waged against the DRA since the start of the April revolution's new phase. Bandit formations, he said, have infiltrated our country's territory from Pakistan and China, where they are trained in special camps under the guidance of U.S., British and Chinese experts.

A substantial proportion of the counterrevolutionary elements emuggled into the DRA from abroad have now been destroyed. Active operations are being carried out to eliminate the small terrorist groups once and for all.

Touching on the question of the withdrawal of a number of units of the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal pointed out that their presence in the country was no longer essential but that, while provocations, interference in the DRA's internal affairs and encorachments on its sovereignty and independence continue to pose a threat, the Soviet military contingent will stay in Afghanistan.

In a reference to the successes of the people's system, Bakrak Karmal said that during the last 6 months in the country a democratic government has been formed, the state apparatus has been reformed, mass youth, womens, workers and peasants organizations have been restored and strengthened and a progressive education system has been adopted. The PDPA Central Committee has confirmed the republic's main principles.

Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion, is on its way to achieving further successes in developing the national economy and raising the working people's living standards by building a society without the exploitation of man by man.

AFGHAN PASHTUN LEADER LAUDS SOVIET MILITARY AID

LD172028 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 17, TASS--Abdul Gafar Khan, the leader of Afghanistan's Pashtuns, in an interview with a correspondent of the Indian news agency PTI, gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's role in normalising the situation in Afghanistan. Aboul Gafar Khan stated that if the Soviet Union were only three days late with introducing a limited military contingent to the DRA, the United States and Pakistan, which had established close relations with the Amin regime, would have staged an aggressions against Afghanistan.

The leader of the Pashtuns said the Soviet Union repeatedly stated that the limited military contingent would leave Afghanistan as soon as the threat of outside interference ceased to exist.

NEW CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON WARSAW IN EARLY SUMMER

LD171615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 80 p 4

[O. Losoto dispatch: "Warsaw, July..."--first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Oleg Losoto, a PRAVDA new correspondent, has started work in the Polish People's Republic. Today we publish his first dispatch.

The late spring and unsettled weather with squalls of cold wind and dank rain disrupted the usual succession of the seasons for the residents of Warsaw. Only in mid-June did the long-awaited warmth spread at last through the streets, squares, parks and gardens of the capital. The city donned its traditional green garb beautifully, embroidered with the lace of flowers.

Flowers are everywhere. I am not speaking of the stores and the tastefully designed "Kwaity" kiosks which seem to be numberless, or of the carpets of flowers in gardens and parks and in many courtyards. Flowers can be bought on literally every corner, in subways, at virtually every tram or bus stop. There are many flowers by the numerous memorials. There are always fresh bouquets on the graves of the Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Warsaw. And 21,688 of them lie in this soil....

The people of Warsaw love their city. That is immediately apparent: You only have to travelits streets and boulevards, sit on a bench in the famour Lazienski Park or visit the equally famous Wilanow Palace. People here revere everything linked with the people's history, with the revolutionary past, with the city's liberation from the fascists and the memory of the Soviet soldiers. Warsaw is a clean, neat, lived-in, bit yet at the same time homey city. The warmth of the summer sun has brought the men and especially the women of Warsaw out in their light, brightly colored clothing. In a square in the Stare Miasto region artists have hung their pictures along the wall.... There are long lines for "ices"--ice cream....noisy, colorful, cheerful Warsaw.

As you look at the lovingly restored Stare Miasto and the restoration of the historic royal castle which is now being completed, you realize that the ancient face of the buildings was not for exotic effect, not there to attract tourists. They are the thread that links past and present, evidence of the continuity of generations and national traditions.

About 1.6 million people now live in the capital--only 300,000 more than in 1939. But the area of present-day Warsaw occupies--500 square km--is more than 3 times its area before the war. The city has extended its limits so there is more greenery, air and space in it.

"Warsaw is our motherland's capital, the country's foremost city," Jolanta Matuszewicz, secretary of the Warsaw PZPR committee, told me when we met at her office on Aleja Roz. "That is why every Pole regarded it as his patriotic duty to take part in its restoration after the war. The fascists totally destroyed Warsaw, but it rose from the ruins and is becoming more and more beautiful."

The capital has its own special pace of life. It is in everyone's sight; people emulate it and follow its example. Decisions affecting the life of the whole country are taken here. It is here that the Polish Sejm meets and other organs of people's power operate. The Eighth PZPR Congress, which determined tasks for the further building of a socialist Poland, was held in Warsaw in February. The party sees it as its main aim to satisfy people's demands more fully by improving the efficiency and quality of all work and to strengthen the socialist way of life.

Warsaw is an important center in international life. It was the venue this May for the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary was celebrated by the fraternal peoples recently. The documents adopted there and the socialist community countries' important new peace initiatives elicited a great public response.

The Polish capital was the venue for the recent meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic with the participation of E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Newspapers report every day on visits to Warsaw by politicians, scientists, writers and artists from many countries. They write about meetings and talks, concerts and movies, about art exhibitions and new museum displays, about performances by variety stars and sports competitions. The panorama of events in Warsaw is broad and multifaceted. And yet the chief thing that determines life in the city is the inspired labor of workers, construction workers and everyone who maintains the capital's high prestige by his daily doings.

Machine building and the electronics, light and food industries are well developed in Warsaw. Workers are the backbone of the city's 200,000-strong party organization. It is precisely in plants and factories and at enterprises such as the passenger car plant, the precision products plant, the radio and television plant and others that the chief struggle is now developing for fulfillment of the Eighth PZPR Congress decisions.

"Visit the Warszawa foundry," J. Matuszewicz advised me. "Splended people work there." The Warszawa foundry--a quality steel plant--is a product of Polish-Soviet friendship and a graphic symbol of our two fraternal peoples' fruitful cooperation. The plan, the technical documentation and the basic equipment all came from the Soviet Union. Cadres for the new enterprise were also trained in the USSR.

"Our plant is 23 years old. During this time the collective has always coped with its targets and been a foremost collective," Jozef (Paltsut), first secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee, said.

The Warszawa foundry produces quality steel, approxi tely 300 brands. One-fifth of its output is exported. Chiefly to the USSR and other CE countries, but also to certain capitalist states.

The most important link in any production chain is the person, his experience, qualifications and knowledge. And conversely, the nature of labor undoubtedly leaves its mark on those who are associated with it. This is why it is possible to state confidently that here, in the new part of Warsaw where metal is created, it is not only steel that is produced in open-hearth furnaces. Here human characters are tempered, matured and strength acquired. For it is not coincidence that there are so many heroes of labor in the foundry.

The enterprise has a militant party organization, which has an appreciable influence on all aspects of the collective's life. On the communists' initiative a program was drawn up to increase management efficiency immediately after the Eighth PZPR Congress. It reflected the workers' suggestions, which provide for savings of raw materials, energy, fuel and spare parts.

"How is the program being fulfilled?"--Jozef (Paltsut) repeated my question. "Not much time has passed, but I can say that our efforts are yielding results. And this is very important under the difficult conditions which we are now encountering owing to the shortage of raw materials. The steel smelters and rolling mill operators have good indicators."

The collective has fine labor traditions. There are many labor dynasties already. The plant first secretary himself is no novice. It will soon be 20 years since he first stepped through the plant gates. He is a graduate of the Mining and Metallurgical Academy in Krakow. He was a foreman, shift and shop chief and worked at the plant's research center. In 1974 he was elected secretary, later becoming party committee first secretary.

"We have very close contacts with the Moscow Serp i Molot metallurgical plant," he said. "We exchange experience on a large scale. Recently we received a delegation from Moscow."

The Warszawa foundry is typical of dozens of collectives which are working equally hard to fulfill the congress decisions and 5-year plan targets and are seeking to make the maximum contribution to the development of the Polish economy, science and culture. Fruitful cooperation with the Soviet land, exchange of experience and technology and comradely mutual assistance help in the solution of these complex tasks. I have before me the book "Roads of Friendship" which tells of Polish-Soviet ties. The map of Warsaw and the voivodship is literally peppered with indicators of the sprawling geography of this cooperation.

The Polish friends talked with great satisfaction of the sound fraternal ties between our countries and parties and of their further widening and deepening in accordance with the accords reached during the meetings between L. I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek. Very great importance is attached to the implementation of the long-term program for the development of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and Poland up to 1990, signed in Moscow recently.

I could talk forever about Warsaw. It has as many sides as life itself. Like a textbook it takes you along its pages of streets from house to house, from monument to monument, from square to square and talks about itself, teaching, by its own example, goodness, loyalty, love of the homeland and of the soil on which you live, of the history which was once not history but merely the life of your grandfathers and great-grandfathers....

The capital is still being built. It is acquiring new features. What will the city be like in the next few years? Warsaw President Jerzy Majewski painted the picture:

"The long-term plan for the development of Warsaw takes us up to 1990. There are 128 major projects in the capital at the moment; they include the national library, the oncological center, new tractors and color television assembly facilities, an optics center and others. The main construction will take place in the northern district on the right bank of the Wisla. In time the population will reach 100,000. The eastern, Wolomeski District will have a population of 70,000. There will be new enterprises here along with enterprises that have moved out of the center. The transport network will be expanded especially in the suburbs. At the end of the current year the Torun bridge will come into service which, along with the new Torun highway currently being built, will link the northern--left-bank and right-bank districts of Warsaw. The northern water conduit will supply not only the capital but also its immediate environs.

By 1990 industrial output in the city will increase 3.5 times, with virtually no increase in the work force, through modernization and reconstruction of enterprises and through increased labor productivity.

...Somewhere not far from the noisy and chic Marszalkowa Street I called in at one of the numerous Warsaw international press and book clubs. At low tables in easy chairs sat young and old: men and women, young chaps and girls. They were leafing through newspapers and magazines. People were reading. People were thinking. [paragraph continues]

A massive, troubled world lay behind the printed words; but here shone the bright star of Warsaw--capital of socialist Poland, city of their love and destiny.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISTS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD171423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Special Correspondents V. Ardatovskiy, Yu. Feofanov Sarajevo dispatch: "Cordial Meetings"]

[Text] An atmosphere of the most sincere friendship reigned at the meeting between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is traveling around Yugoslavia, and representatives of the assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The working people of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as of all Yugoslavia, have friendly feelings for the Soviet Union's people, N. Mihaljevic, president of the republic's assembly stated when receiving the guests.

At the basis of the friendship between the two countries, he continued, lie principles established in the Belgrade declaration and in other joint documents. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and J. Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia and president of the LCY, made the greatest contribution to the development of our two countries' cooperation. Everything possible must be done to ensure that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR becomes more fruitful and all-embracing.

The Soviet Union and its army, N. Mihaljevic stressed, made a decisive contribution to the rout of fascism. We pay due tribute to the Soviet people's mass heroism and their sacrifices during World War II. Memories of the Soviet and Yugoslav people's struggle against fascism are passed down from generation to generation.

V.V. Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet delegation, remarked that the Soviet people greatly respect the contribution of the Yugoslav peoples under J. Broz Tito's leadership to routing fascism and their heroic exploits and sacrifices. The Soviet people, he said, want to see Yugoslavia as a strong, cohesive country constantly developing its economy and strengthening the Yugoslav peoples' fraternity and unity. The policy of developing friendship and ties with Yugoslavia is one component of the general line of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Experience has shown that cooperation between two peoples works to both peoples' benefit.

All the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation participated actively in the meetings and conversations. At the Serbian assembly the Yugoslav friends received the account of L.G. Tynel, chairman of the Chukotskiy Okrugispolkom with great and sincere interest. In Ljubljana, Yu. Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers, acquainted the Slovenian assembly delegation with facts and figures which gave a vivid picture of that Soviet republic's development. The socialist republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina has established and maintained firm ties with Soviet Kazakhstan. Thus those present at the meeting in the assembly listened with special interest to the speech by O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetavskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom. And in Zenica, the Yugoslav metallurgists' city, V. Kh. Sokol, mill operator at the Dzerzhinskiy Dnierer metallurgical plant, was the center of special attention.

From Zenica the Soviet delegation again returned to Sarajevo to see the sights. This year's Olympic celebrations have not yet begun, but Sarajevo is already looking to the future and preparing to receive those participating in the next winter Olympics. The benevolent, industrious and hospitable people of Bosnia-Hercegovina are sparing no efforts in defending the ideals of peace and socialism, friendship and cooperation between peoples.

GRIGORYANTS VIEWS FRG OPPOSITION TO CRUISE MISSILES

LD171507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "Bonn Letter": "No Room for the Pershings"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown was recently awarded the West German order of the "Grand Cross of Merit". For what merit, exactly? Primarily for "strengthening FRG security and consolidating U.S.-West European ties." The pathos scarcely conceals the quite sad irony. FRG security has never been so seriously threatened as now, since the NATO Brussels decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory. Despite H. Brown's "merit," discord between Washington and its West European partners is becoming increasingly clear.

It is only 6 months since the United States, with the assistance of its Rhine ally, managed to prevail upon its Atlantic bloc partners and press them to a decision on deploying "Eurostrategic" weapons. The majority of the FRG's population does not approve this course. Discontent is growing in the ranks of the Social Democrats, young people and intelligentsia.

The ordinary citizens' proper doubts are developing into the first belief that the NATO "Euromissile" decision has not strenghened but rather threatened the country's security. It was in fact a step toward the material preparation for a European nuclear conflict which could not break out against the European governments' will. The FRG could be the arena. NATO's plans threaten to undermine the detente process. And not one West German can now imagine the future of his country and of Europe as a whole without detente or good relations with the Soviet Union and the other Eastern neighbors. In short, the danger is spreading that NATO's present course may cancel out the fruits of a decade's efforts directed toward turning our continent into a zone of peace and security.

It is not hard, therefore, to imagine the FRG public reaction to the recent conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. In West Germany talk of the particular danger concealed in the NATO decision produced a response. There was a clear response here to the warnings that the situation on the European Continent would worsen sharply if this decision were implemented. The build up of destructive nuclear potential in Europe will inevitably influence the continent's political climate.

The thoughts, discussions and arguments on the FRG's role in world affairs, its Eastern policy, relations with the United States and its position on the disarmament question are at the centre of preelection discussion. Important processes are undoubtedly taking place in public consciousness. Especially noteworthy is the change in relations with West Germany's main ally, the United States. For decades the West Germans have had it drummed into them that America is their patron and benefactor. The mass media have stubbornly spread the cult of worshipping the United States and the American way of life. The "Washington faction" on the Rhine comprises the leading politicians of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU]/Christian Social Union [CSU] and the owners of the largest bourgeois papers. They keep a watchful eye open so that Bonn does not waver from the course of "unconditional support for the United States." Strauss the the other rightist politicians rebuke anyone who, in their view, does not fulfill his Atlantic obligations with sufficient zeal. In brief, loyalty to Washington on any terms and at any price--this, by all accounts, is one of the CDU/CSU trumps in the preelection battle.

Are the Christian Democrats not overdoing it? The weekly DER SPIEGEL reports that 52 percent of those people questioned consider unconditional support for the U.S. course to be mistaken, and 60 percent oppose the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on FRG territory.

Public disillusion with the transatlantic ally and the course it is imposing on its European partners is intensifying as the mist of propaganda, which concealed the truly sinister outlines of the Brussels decision, lifts. The FRG's inhabitants are alarmed by the fact that only 3-4 years will elapse between the agreement on deploying the missiles and their actual appearance on the banks of the Rhine.

It is now obvious that the public has been deliberately deceived. The NATO leaders are accelerating the preparations for the rapid deployment of the "Eurostrategic" missiles. The latest session of NATO's nuclear planning group has already examined the details of the forthcoming deployment of the new weapons. The communists of the Ruhr city of Bottrop recently publicized the alarming facts that in the (Khyungser Vald) Forest a huge NATO construction project is being built--an underground silo for nuclear warheads--and a road network intended for Pershing-II mobile launchers. There are similar reports from Bavaria's Augsburg region.

Our continent's future depends to a decisive degree on whether we succeed in ending the arms race here, particularly in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missiles. The socialist states will not lose sight of this for a moment. The Warsaw Pact states' declaration stresses that talks are possible on this weapon category.

Questions concerning medium-range nuclear missiles and prospects for reaching agreement on them were examined during the Moscow talks between L.I. Brezhnev and Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt. On behalf of the Soviet Union L.I. Brezhnev put forward a number of new ideas and concrete proposals aimed at containing the arms race, including the medium-range nuclear missile sphere. The Soviet side, after confirming its position on the right way of deciding the issue of this weapon in Europe, proposed discussing the medium range nuclear missile question simultaneously and in organic connection with the question of U.S. forward based nuclear resources. In this respect possible agreements on this question can only be realized in practice after the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II) comes into force.

The Soviet Union's new, constructive ideals and proposals have been loudly echoed by the West German public. A profound impression was produced by L.I. Brezhnev's words: "In realistic politics there can be no blind alleys unless, of course, they are created artificially." All sober-minded people in the FRG derive optimism from the USSR's new initiatives, but they drive the opponents of detente to despair. As usual, rightist politicians are reacting in a malicious and stupid way. The new Soviet initiative shatters the concept, whose essence is simply expressed, of no negotiations with the Soviet Union. But, however much the idea of disarmament talks sickens the military concerns' emissaries, they will never succeed in waving them aside. The number of supporters of this idea is growing in West Germany. Thus those who would like to transform the FRG into a launchpad for U.S. missiles have now set about stirring the waters with particular zeal. They are increasing pessimism, sowing suspicion and confusing people. They are suggesting to the public that "the West must never deal with the Soviet Union."

How is this to be explained? Some Atlantic figures would be happy if, although not succeeding in frustrating the talks, they could in any case confine them to the "Soviet medium-range potential" and to reducing it unilaterally without any equivalent concessions from the NATO side. Here we see the West's customary wish for unilateral military advantage for NATO to the detriment of the Soviet Union's security, in other words, to reserve the network of U.S. military bases along the USSR's borders and the U.S. nuclear systems on board ships and submarines. If the NATO countries, including the FRG, really want productive talks on arms race limitation then such talks, just and honest talks, are possible. The Soviet Union, as ever, is prepared to decide all questions based on the principle of equality and equal security. However, it rejects attempts to stipulate favorable conditions for the United States or the other Western countries or to harm the socialist states' security.

The cynicism of those people who do not conceal their arms at the fact that disarmament negotiations could....undermine the NATO edifice is quite staggering. CDU disarmament expert A. (Mertes) laments: The Soviet preparedness to conduct negotiations gives grounds for "serious fears," since it will encourage those people in the NATO countries who are striving to postpone or cancel the implementation of the Brussels "arms upgrading" decision.

Hostility over the question of whether or not there will be Pershings and Tomahawks in West Germany is becoming acute. The demand to review the Brussels decision has become a general one. Influential circles in the Social Democratic Party of Germany, trade union figures, various youth organizations, leading cultural representatives, writers and scholars are striving for this.

Increased police detachments have become commonplace around the U.S. Embassy in Bonn. The embassy is being guarded vigilantly. Students, workers and housewives go there with placards reading: "No More 'Cold War,'" "End the Arms Race," and "No Room for U.S. Atomic Missiles in Europe." A group of people came to the gray building on the banks of the Rhine today. What brought them there? I asked an old woman.

"I have come here," she said, "because I consider Washington's policy dangerous. I am for disarmament and against the deployment of U.S. atomic missiles in our country. Our politicians must show their good will and show concern for preserving detente...."

BREZHNEV GREETS GISCARD ON BASTILLE DAY

LD171413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent the following telegram to Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the Republic of France:

On the occasion of the national day of the French Republic--Bastille Day--I am sending you, Mr President, and also the friendly French people, heartfelt greetings and best wishes. The Soviet Union highly values the relations of cooperation and mutual understanding with France and the way they have developed throughout recent years. Our recent talks in Warsaw showed that the Soviet Union and France can, even in the present international situation, successfully combine their efforts in the interest of the policy of detente and peace in Europe and the world over.

V.N. NOVIKOV ATTENDS FRENCH EMBASSY BASTILLE DAY RECEPTION

LD171421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] On 14 July Henri Froment-Meurice, French ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the national holiday--Bastille Day.

The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.N. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

BRIEFS

ENVOY FROM ICELAND--Moscow, July 11, TASS--Igor Zemskov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the ambassador of Iceland in the USSR, Haraldur Kreier, in connection with the latter's forthcoming presentation of credentials. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 11 Jul 80 LD]

IRAN 'CONTINUING OPERATIONS' AGAINST PLOT INSTIGATORS

LD171333 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 17, TASS--Following the meeting of the national security council President Bani-Sadr had here a meeting with Iran's top military leadership. Questions connected with ensuring the country's security and defence in connection with the recent attempted state coup were discussed in the course of the meeting, attended by Defence Minister Chamran and acting Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces Fallah.

The Iranian authorities are continuing operations to liquidate the consequences of the plot that was organised with the participation of the United States, Israel and Egypt. Strict control over all types of travel has been established on all roads. During checks the authorities call on the population to remain calm so that the tense situation would not be exploited by the plotters.

A search has been announced for those leaders of the U.S.-sponsored plot who are still at large, among them Captain Hamid Naamati, Colonel Mortazi Niqbageri and the "theoretician" of the SAVAK secret police Mehdi Bahar. The newspaper JUMHURIYAH ESLAMI reports the arrest yesterday of the former minister of public health under the shah A. Puyan and two close relatives of the shah's former Premier Bakhtiar. Radio Tehran has warned the population that those plotters who have not yet been arrested could try to bomb oil refineries, oil pipelines and other oil equipment so as to paralyse the oil industry that plays an important role in the country's economy.

The radio stressed that all of Iran's borders should remain closed till the liquidation of the threat of recurrent counter-revolutionary action.

The headquarters for the liquidation of the plot, that has been formed here, has called on workers and the entire population of the country to increase vigilance and mobilize all efforts with the aim of apprehending the plotters who have so far eluded arrest.

Ayatollah Beheshti spoke on the television and announced the creation of a special tribunal to try the plotters. He said that documents testifying to foreign participation in the plot would be published. "But already the fact that the Iranian pilots who had fled abroad have asked for political asylum in America clearly shows the important role played by the United States in preparing the plot", Beheshti stressed. He said those elements in the army who knew of the plot but failed to report it to the authorities would be dismissed.

PRAVDA REPORTS ARRESTS IN IRAN PLOT; U.S. 'INTRIGUES'

LD171159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch under the general headline "Washington's Improper Deeds"]

[Text] Tehran, 13 July--Iran's services are making arrests in connection with the disclosure of a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the existing regime. The commander of the 16th Division and a number of top officials in the former shah's administration have been arrested. Shooting and hand grenade explosions were heard at times last night from the northern district of Tehran, where searches of suspect apartments and roundups were being made.

Measures to protect industrial installations and state establishments have been intensified in the capital and in other Iranian cities. Strict control has been imposed at Mehrabad international airport and on all the country's main roads.

It is reported that the U.S. naval forces concentrated in the Persian Gulf region are patrolling the country's territorial waters. American combat aircraft are encroaching upon Iranian airspace. A broadcast by an emigre radio station based on Egyptian territory pointed out that more than 40,000 counterrevolutionaries outside Iran are ready at any moment to support antigovernment actions and to invade Iran.

The population is holding rallies and demonstrations in the country to condemn the subversive intrigues of counterrevolution and of American and Israeli provocateurs.

USTINOV MEETS WITH PDRY'S 'ALI AHMAD NASIR ANTAR

LD281720 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 28 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 28, TASS--The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov today received the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Minister of Defence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Colonel 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar who is currently in the Soviet Union for a rest.

The two ministers had a friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, and the Chief of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev.

IZVESTIYA COMPLETION OF SOVIET-GUINEAN TRADE TALKS COMPLETED

LD170933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--Talks with a trade and economic delegation from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea have ended in Moscow. An intergovernmental protocol was signed on 11 July at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations envisaging the further broadening of Soviet-Guinean economic and technical cooperation. The protocol was signed by V.G. Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and M. Diakite, member of the Democratic Party of Guinea Central Committee Politburo and minister of housing, state lands and urban affairs. On the same day Guinea Trade Minister M. Balde and USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister A.N. Manzhulo signed agreements on questions relating to the further development and strengthening of bilateral trade relations. V. I. Minin, USSR ambassador to Guinea, attended the signing.

EXCHANGE OF CABLES BY BREZHNEV, BURUNDI'S BAGAZA

LD171407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi, a telegram conveying to the president and the Burundian people his congratulations and also wishes for success and prosperity on the country's national holiday--the 18th anniversary of the proclamation of Burundi's independence.

In his reply telegram the president of Burundi expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and in his turn conveyed best wishes to L. I. Brezhnev personally and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

The telegrams express the confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous ccoperation existing between the two countries will be further developed in the interests of the Soviet and Burundian peoples.

DEATH SENTENCES PASSED BY EHTIOPIAN COURT MARTIAL

LD171429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Serbin dispatch: "Sentences Passed"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 July--The press has published a report on the sentences on a group of persons found guilty by a court martial of heinous crimes which created a threat to the Ethiopian revolution and to the country's sovereignty, freedom, unity and territorial integrity. The court's decision points out that the four accused, as was established, were connected with foreign imperialist intelligence services, including the CIA. Death sentences were passed on these persons.

CONSPIRACY BY ZANZIBAR COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

LD180733 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 13 July, TASS--Aboud Jumbe, chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, has announced the discovery of an antigovernment conspiracy on the island. Addressing a rally, he reported that the conspirators intend to create "political disturbances in Zanzibar and cause disagreements among the population." Some 16 people have been arrested in connection with the conspiracy, and the Tanzanian Army has been put on partial combat alert. Zanzibar is part of the United Republic of Tanzania. A. Jumbe, who heads the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, is at the same time vice president of Tanzania.

BREZHNEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW TO ATTEND OLYMPIC OPENING

LD181046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today returned to Moscow to attend the opening ceremony of the 22d Olympic games.

PRAVDA ON 'TRUTH' ABOUT TREATMENT OF MUSLIMS

LD171441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 80 p 3

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. Vakhabov article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Feigned Tears"]

[Text] PRAVDA on 25 May this year published an article entitled "Following the Path of Unity and Fraternity," which examined the outstanding results of implementing the CPSU's Leninist national policy and the process of the steady strengthening of the Soviet peoples' friendship and fraternity. It also exposed Western propaganda fabrications about the "persecution" of people of the Muslim faith in the USSR. PRAVDA readers, particularly Volgograd biochemical plant workers Ye.R. Babkin, I.G. Melnikov and V.I. Sokolov, think it necessary to give more detailed coverage to this issue and to describe more fully how we guarantee the rights and freedoms of Muslims, particularly freedom of conscience.

This interest is not accidental. The point is that recently imperialist propaganda has been arguing increasingly frequently about the position of "Muslim peoples" (this term is very relative, for there are no special""Muslim peoples"--it is a question of those peoples among which Islam is the most widespread religion) in the Soviet Union. However, this is certainly not the result of a desire to inform readers and listeners in their countries truthfully about the life of Muslims in the USSR.

Bourgeois ideologues have a quite different task: They seek to "prove" that followers of Islam in the USSR constitute a "special section of the population" deprived of democratic rights and freedoms and subject to persecution. The aims of this slander campaign are well known--to whitewash imperialist policy, to divert world public attention from the neocolonialist U.S. intrigues directed against the fundamental interests of working people of Near Eastern and South Asian countries and to drive a wedge into the friendly relations of the world's first socialist state with these and other countries where Islam is widespread.

But most of all the enemies of real socialism would like to stir up religious-nationalist sentiments if only among a section of USSR citizens. It is no coincidence that Western propagandists' most popular theses are allegations that Muslims here are prohibited from praying and fasting and are "artificially isolated" from coreligionists abroad, that Soviet Muslims are in opposition to the socialist system and constitute some kind of "countersociety," and so forth.

These allegations have nothing in common with our reality. Of course, we communists are atheists and certainly do not welcome religious delusions. But we combat them by methods of persuasion and education, not with bans or compulsion. There is nothing in the policies of the CPSU and the Soviet Union state to give grounds for speaking of "opression of believers" or "persecution of religion."

In fact, both nonbelieving and believing citizens of the USSR equally enjoy all the rights and freedoms provided by socialist democracy. Among the more than 40 religions and religious trends that exist in the Soviet Union, Islam is in second place in terms of the number of followers (after Russian Orthodoxy). [paragraph continues]

Muslims live in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Tadzhik, Kirgiz and Turkmen union republics, the Tatarskaya, Bashkirskaya, Dagestanskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya and Karakalpakskaya autonomous republics and also in a number of RSFSR oblasts. The bulk of them profess the Sunni sect of Islam, but there are Shi'ites in the Caucasus and Ismailites in the Pamirs. The socialist state guarantees all citizens--irrespective of religion--equal rights and freedoms in all spheres of economic, political and cultural life.

To meet their needs Muslims in the USSR have several hundred large cathedral mosques and thousands of district and village mosques. Soviet laws grant religious communities the possibility of both leasing and acquiring buildings for divine services and of building new premises for prayer. And Muslim associations use this right. Thus, in recent years they have opened new mosques in a number of cities and villages in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, the Tatarskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya autonomous republics, the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast and in other parts of the country. Many mosques have been restored.

Muslim religious organizations exist on believers' voluntary donations. Their income is not taxed. State organs do not interfere in their internal (divine service and canonical) affairs.

The religious life of followers of Islam is directed by four ecclesiastical administrations--in Tashkent, Ufa, Baku and Makhachkala. The ecclesiastical administrations are engaged, as we would say, in "cadre training"--they handle the instruction of ministers of relgion, verify the knowled of Islamic figures, assign places in mosques, draw up interpretations of religious texts, convene sessions of the Council of Ulema and religious congresses, publish literature, and so forth. Thus, the administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan has published the Koran five times in the past 25 years. The journal MUSLULMANE SOVETSKOGO VOSTOKA [MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST] is published. Lunar calendars are published regularly.

Imperialist propaganda fabrications are also refuted by the fact that Muslim organizations operating in our country take an active part in the struggle for peace and friendship among peoples. They have contacts with like-minded people in almost 80 countries, annually invite to the USSR dozens of delegations of Muslim figures from abroad, regularly make return visits themselves and participate in international Islamic forums, as well as in measures organized by the WPC, the AAPSO and other organizations.

Muslims of the Soviet Union have held six international forums--very large ones, too--in recent years. Very eminent religious figures and leaders of Islamic publications from more than 30 Asian, African and European countries participated in just two of them, held in Tashkent and Dushanbe in 1979. In addition to strictly religious issues they discussed problems of the struggle for peace, disarmament and just relations among peoples, of the Arab peoples' liberation movement and of solidarity with the victorious revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran.

It is quite clear that our Muslims enjoy in full all the democratic rights and freedoms enjoyed by every Soviet person. Adherence to Islam does not restrain USSR citizens from displaying their capabilities and talents in any sphere of social life. Like all our compatriots--honest citizens and conscientious working people--Muslims know well that they will never be unemployed. They are certain that they will not be left to the mercy of fate if they fall ill or when they grow old: They, like all Soviet people, are guaranteed state pensions and allowances and free medical aid. They are not afraid of finding themselves without a roof over their heads--the state sees to it that there is housing for every citizen.

Muslims also have equal opportunities with all other USSR citizens in obtaining education. Since in prerevolutionary times the peoples of Russia among whom Islam was the dominant religion lagged considerably behind in this respect, preferential terms were created for them for many years--for entry, for example, to higher and secondary specialized educational institutions. [paragraph continues]

Everything possible was done so that the peoples of the Soviet East could progress more quickly up the "ladder of education" and train diploma-level specialists and scientists. The situation is now as follows: Whereas of every 1,000 people employed in the national economy throughout the country 805 working people have higher or secondary education, the figure for Uzbekistan is 848, for Kazakhstan 807, Azerbaijan 832, Turkmenia 823, the Tatarskaya ASSR 815, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR 839 and the Karakalpakskaya ASSR 813.

And this is the position regarding medical services in the republics where the bulk of Muslims live: In terms of the number of doctors per 10,000 people the republics of the Soviet East considerably outstrip France, Britain, the United States and the FRG and are 4-6 times in advance of the level for Turkey, Iran and Pakistan.

Widely enjoying the rights and freedoms provided by the USSR Constitution our country's Muslims also fulfill their civic duties conscientiously. The labor highly productively for the good of a socialist homeland which is the same for all Soviet people and stand guard over its sacred borders with weapons in their hands. Many Muslims have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union for their contribution to developing the economy and culture and strengthening peace. And they include religious figures.

The truth about the actual position of followers of Islam in Soviet society is simple and convincing. (Seid Baraka Molla Shamsuddovla), chief editor of the journal ISLAM IN THE MODERN WORLD (Bangladesh), said the following about it at the international Muslim symposium in Dushanbe: "Western propaganda habitually maintains that Muslims in the USSR are oppressed. Unfortunately, some people believe these fables. On visiting this country, and particularly blooming Tadzhikistan, we have seen that the Muslims here live well, enjoy all the benefits of civilization and education and do not suffer from unemployment. The USSR is not a Muslim country, but the Government of the Soviet Union has granted Muslims such rights and opportunities as have never been granted in Muslim countries.

These words should also have been heard by those who dolefully repeat the fabrications about the "misfortunes of Soviet Muslims": Of course, they repeat them in vain. Any attempts to turn Muslims against socialism, against the followers of other religions and against nonbelievers and thereby to weaken the Soviet people's unity are futile. Many years' experience of life is the best agitator. And it convinces Muslims that the peoples' unity is a mighty source of the motherland's prosperity and of the increased well-being of all society, or every republic and of every Soviet person, irrespective of what faith he professes. And as for the feigned "tears for Muslims in the USSR" in Western propaganda, it can be said that this is the same old anti-Soviet song, this time dressed in the "clothes of a Muslim woman."

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW CITY PARTY AKTIV

LD171209 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "A Worthy Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress: Meeting of the Moscow City Party Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Moscow City CPSU Organization's Aktiv was held yesterday. Its participants discussed the question of "the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the Moscow City Party Organization in implementing Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions contained in his report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum."

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, V.V. Grishin said in his report, was a major event in the life of our party and country. It adopted decisions which are of programmatic significance to the activity of the entire party and each party organization.

The plenum wholly and fully approved the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in implementing the Leninist foreign policy course of the 24th and 25th party congresses. It instructed the Politburo even in the present situation, when the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have caused an increase in international tension, to unswervingly continue the course of the 24th and 25th congresses toward strengthening in every way the fraternal alliance among the socialist states, toward supporting the just struggle of peoples for freedom and independence, toward peaceful coexistence, ending the arms race, maintaining and developing international detente, and toward mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

The plenum participants focused their attention on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report which is exceptionally important in terms of its contents and political significance and which formulates the party's tasks in connection with the report and election campaign and the convening of the 26th CPSU Congress, gives a principled evaluation of the present international situation and clear answers to the main questions of world politics, and determines the main directions of CPSU foreign policy activity.

V.V. Grishin dwelt in detail on the main provisions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report.

The CPSU, the speaker continued, is moving toward the 26th congress as a militant and mighty force, as a united organization of many millions, confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of building communism. Under the leadership of the Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the party organizations have conducted enormous work in implementing the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The general course, formulated by the congress, exerts a beneficial influence on all aspects of the development of Soviet society. During the 10th 5-Year Plan years a new step forward has been taken in the development of the USSR's economy, science and culture. The country's defense capability has become even stronger. Soviet people's material standard of living has risen substantially. The party's foreign course elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is being persistently implemented.

There is no doubt that the 26th CPSU Congress will be a major political event in our party's and country's life and in the international communist movement. It will adopt a program for the USSR's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and will open up new prospects for the revolutionary and transformative activity of the party and the people and for their purposeful struggle for the triumph of the great cause of building communism.

In connection with the CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolution and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report concerning the convening of the party congress, great and crucial tasks lie before the Moscow City Party Organization.

Going on to dwell on questions of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the speaker stressed that in the complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government are displaying truly Leninist restraint and are conducting a firm, principled, profoundly considered and carefully evaluated foreign policy. It is notable for its high sense of responsibility for the destiny of peace and mankind. The USSR's foreign policy is subordinated to the interests of the further consolidation of the socialist community, the deepening of detente and to the interests of the struggle against aggression, imperialism and hegemonism and against their attempts to whip up tension and revive the cold war atmosphere.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev plays an outstanding role in our party's foreign policy activity just as in all its activity. Possessing tremendous political experience and ability in solving complex international questions from party and class positions, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes an invaluable personal contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the party's foreign policy course and steadfastly defends the interests of the Soviet state, of the socialist community and of the world communist movement.

Soviet people note with pride Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's untiring activity which is directed toward switching the dangerous course of world events into a healthy channel and onto the path of deepening detente. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent and his speech to the voters in Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug and other utterances promote the stepping up of struggle for peace and disarmament, against the threat of a new world war and for detente.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's annual meetings with the leaders of fraternal parties of the socialist community countries at which key problems of the international situation and foreign policy, are examined are of particular significance.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with France's president in Warsaw, with the Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade and also his conversations with many representative of capitalist countries serve the aims of strengthening the trust between states.

The conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at it and this conference's specific proposals and peace initiatives are of great political significance.

The declaration adopted at the conference and the statement on convening a summit-level conference of states give a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation which has arisen and contain a specific constructive program of measures necessary to eliminate seats of tension and tendencies in international development which are dangerous to all peoples.

The capital's communists and working people wholly approve the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's foreign policy and also the party's measures in further strengthening the country's defense, and the improvement of our glorious armed forces who reliably defend our homeland and our allies from outside encroachments.

In response to the party's concern for the strengthening of peace, Muscovites are working selflessly and directing their efforts toward the further strengthening of our state's economic and defense might.

Moscow party organizations are conducting a large amount of work in elucidating among the working people questions of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy and in educating people in the spirit of devotion to the ideals of peace and communism. They are developing and strengthening friendly international ties with the party organizations of the capitals of socialist countries.

The task is to step up this work, to extensively explain the CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions to the working people, to strengthen still further the international ties with the party organizations of the capitals of socialist countries, to develop business ties with the capitalist and cities of the world and to actively propagandize the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy.

The party organizations of the USSR state organs for foreign relations must mobilize communists and all the workers of these organs for the concrete implementation, in every sector, of the CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions on foreign policy questions. In the interests of implementing the foreign policy tasks set by the plenum, it is essential that party organizations of mass information establishments should strive to achieve an increase in the effectiveness of items published in newspapers and also of radio and television broadcasts on international policy questions, strive to achieve the purposeful propaganda of the CPSU's peace-loving policy, and of confidence in our strength and in the possibilities for defending peace throughout the world.

The forthcoming 1980 Moscow Olympic games will promote the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding among peoples. They will be a major event in the life of Moscow, our country and the entire world. In a message to members of the IOC, the 1980 Organizing Committee and participants in the 22d Olympic Games, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote that the USSR has supported and will continue to support the modern Olympic movement, that Soviet people are doing everything to ensure that the 1980 Moscow Olympics "will be of a high standard and give new impetus to the noble ideas of friendship and peace."

Crucial tasks for ensuring the successful implementation of the basic measures connected with Olympic games lie before Moscow's party and soviet organs. The diverse program of preparations for the Olympics which was planned has, now on the whole, been fulfilled.

Some 70 Olympic projects have been constructed and modernized in the city in relatively short periods. They include the V.I. Lenin central stadium, where the opening of the Olympics will take place, a very large covered stadium seating 45,000 and a swimming pool in the Prospekt Mira area, a unique covered cycle track at Krylatskoye, an equestrian sports base in the Bitsevskiy forest park, the army central sporting club's football and light athletics arena, a number of large sports halls, the Olympic village, the modern television center at Ostankina, a major international telephone exchange and a number of other unique projects. Seven hotels belonging to various departments have been built to accomodate and cater for the Olympic guests and officials including the first-class hotel complex in Izmaylovo, and also 20 student hostels; the public catering and consumer services network has been extended and the city telephone network has expanded considerably. A large amount of work has been done in providing services and amenities for the city.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warmly congratulated the Moscow construction workers on their remarkable labor victory--the completion of the building of all the Olympic projects.

Party and government leaders visited Moscow's new sports installations where the Olympic games will be held. They expressed profound satisfaction with the work which has been done and expressed gratitude to all those who took part in the construction of the Olympic projects.

The Soviet Union is wholly fulfilling the commitments it took upon itself for preparing for the Olympic games and is doing everything to guarantee that the noble atmosphere of the Olympic movement, based on good will and friendship among peoples, will reign.

The task now is to ensure that the Olympic participants, guests and officials are excellently catered for, especially in the Olympic village, hotels and hostels, restaurants and cafes, in sporting areas and cultural establishments. We must do everything to ensure that the Olympic games are of a high organizational and sporting standard and thus promote the consolidation of the ideas of peace and cooperation among peoples which form the basis of the USSR's foreign policy.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum's work, V.V. Grishin said, is convincing evidence that just as in the foreign policy where the CPSU also confidently and firmly pursues a Leninist course in the domestic sphere. The Soviet Union will continue to wage a decisive struggle to implement this course. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions have been received by the capital's working people with profound satisfaction and warm approval. They have aroused tremendous political and labor enthusiasm everywhere.

The approval of the Central Committee plenum decisions was clearly reflected in the reports and speeches by the deputies and in the entire work of the 3rd session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation held on 24-25 June which discussed important questions of the country's life.

In the past years an enormous amount of work has been done in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets. As a result our country has become still stronger and mightier.

The 10th 5-Year Plan years were a period of strenuous productive work on the part of the Moscow City Party Organization. As the leading detachment of our party it was in the vanguard of the Soviet people's heroic struggle for new successes in communist building.

New crucial tasks lie ahead for us. There is the work in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 24th city party conference. The party organization's tasks is to conduct the report and election campaign in an organized manner and to a high political standard and direct political and organizational work toward the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets set for 1980 and toward a successful start to the 11th 5-Year Plan in order to ensure that the period leading up to the congress is a period worthy of our party's highest forum.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Moscow City Party Organization would launch extensive organizational and ideological political work in preparing for the 26th congress, would devote all its strength and energy to the implementation of the party's plans and would greet the congress with new successes in communist building.

PRAVDA REPORTS AZERBAIJAN PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD171521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 80 p 3

[Correspondent L. Tairov report: "Not Stopping at What Has Been Achieved; Azerbaijan Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Baku--Competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress is developing increasingly broadly in Azerbaijan. Everywhere heightened socialist pledges have been adopted. In Baku reports are coming in every day of the collectives' labor victories. Thus, the offshore oil workers have opened up a promising new oil and gas deposit while the Bardinskiy and Sabirabadskiy rayon graingrowers have obtained an average of over 40 quintals of grain per hectare. The Apsheronskiy Rayon livestock raisers and the Lenkoran subtropical tea growers have gladdened us with their great successes.

These facts were cited at yesterday's meeting of the Azerbaijan party aktiv which discussed the republican party organization's tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the instructions contained in the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee delivered a report at the meeting.

"It was with great enthusiasm and warm approval," he said, "that the working people of the republic, like all Soviet people, welcomed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev which gave a profoundly reasoned scientific analysis of the present stage of our country's development and its international status, comprehensively generalized the experience accumulated, indicated shortcomings and specific measures for eliminating them, and defined the party's next tasks in the precongress period.

It was stated at the meeting that the republic has achieved considerable successes in resolving the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. The plan of the 10th 5-Year Plan for the production of industrial and agricultural output was fulfilled ahead of schedule, in 4 years and 3 months, for which Azerbaijan was awarded the Order of Lenin. The industrial production volume growth rates were 42 percent as against the 39 planned for the end of the 5-year plan. The national income will increase 44 percent, or 11 percent more than the target.

New sectors--the electronic and radio industry--and traditional sectors--petroleum maching building, instrument building, and the chemical and petrochemical industries--are developing at increasing preferential rates.

The Azerbaijan agricultural workers have made a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. As early as 1978 they exceeded the gross output level planned for 1980. Socialist pledges were successfully fulfilled for the sale of all arable and livestock products to the state.

The grain growers are now completing the grain crop harvest. The average yield exceeded last year's results. The cotton growers are also preparing for the harvest. The meeting supported the initiatives of the Agdashskiy Rayon crop farmers--achieving a record raw cotton harvest this season. The task has been set of producing 800,000 tons of "white gold" in the republic, mainly of the top grade.

Turning to the experience accumulated, those taking part in the meeting focused attention on an analysis of the still unresolved problems and the search for ways to further enhance production efficiency and improve the quality of all work.

In industry, for instance, a situation must be achieved whereby the laggards do not hide behind the leading workers. And, the meeting noted, there are still many such laggards. For instance, 51 production associations and enterprises failed to cope with the target for the sale of output in the first 6 months. The majority of lagging collectives are in the system of the ministries of the petroleum refining and petrochemical and light and local industries.

The meeting sharply criticized the leaders of enterprises which fail to fulfill the labor productivity target and contract commitments. The following fact was cited: Of 500 enterprises 224 failed to cope with the products list target in the first half of the year. It also condemned the practice of understated, easily fulfillable plans for the production of output with the seal of quality at enterprises of the ministries of the light and local industries and the electrical equipment sector, which creates the illusion that all is well.

The aktiv was worried by the unsatisfactory work of the Azerbaijan railroad (the chief is F. Kengerli) which regularly fails to fulfill state plans. At the same time the meeting pointed to negligence with regard to rail transport displayed by the leaders of the ministries of procurement, rural construction and trade which fail to ensure the prompt unloading of cars.

There was extensive discussion of the problems of capital construction. In the 10th 5-Year Plan over 300 establishments and capacities have been commissioned. However, the funds earmarked are still not being fully assimilated.

The meeting concluded that the republic's Gosplan has a conciliatory attitude toward the actions of ministry and department leaders who fail to take steps to reduce the amount of uncompleted construction and that it does not pointedly raise the questions of their responsibility. The republic's Council of Ministers and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sections must display more exactingness.

Analyzing the state of affairs in agriculture, the speakers noted that the results of the grain harvest could have been better were it not for omissions and blunders. The meeting approved the decision of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau which strictly reprimanded M. Agayev, first secretary of the Dzhebrailskiy Raykom, I. Gasanov, chief of the agricultural administration, M. Nagiyev, first secretary of the Pushkinskiy Raykom, and M. Mamedov, chairman of the rayispolkom, for the fact that the grain harvest has been badly organized in these regions.

To overcome the lag allowed in procuring vegetable produce it has been decided to organize a precise sequence from field to consumer and to expand the areas sown with secondary vegetable plantings.

The meeting spoke of the need to heighten the demand made on rayon and farm leaders who have allowed a fall in milk yields, and a reduction in meat production and herd reproduction to occur and do not engage in earnest in creating the livestock-raising fodder base.

Examining the tasks facing the party organizations in connection with the reports and elections, the meeting noted that this campaign must become an effective means of improving the party leadership of the economy and culture and of organizational and ideological work. The accumulated experience and everything positive in the party organizations' activity must be generalized attentively. At the same time it is essential to display truly party-minded implacability toward various negative phenomena and violations of discipline and the norms of our morality and toward instances of bureaucratism and thriftlessness. The meeting called for the persistent improvement of the stule of party and economic work and the enhancement of the responsibility of leaders and all communists for their assigned work. It is necessary to eradicate resolutely the practice whereby instead of specific organizational and political work the party committees waste efforts on holding numerous conferences and preparing a large number of decisions, a considerable proportion of which are of a general nature and are not implemented.

Great attention was paid at the meeting to questions of ideological work. It was stated that it is essential to make every worker aware of his precongress tasks and to mobilize the Communists and nonparty people for their practical fulfillment. The press, radio and television and all other agitation and propaganda media must render more active assistance to the improvement of the matter on important sectors like capital construction, public livestock raising and trade.

The party aktiv meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the republic's working people would greet our party's 26th congress with a high degree of organization and shock labor.

On the same day an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum was held. It examined the question of convening the next congress of the republic's Communist Party. The plenum decided to convene the next, 30th, Azerbaijan CP congress on 28 January 1981.

KAZAKH PLENUM DISCUSSES NEXT CONGRESS

LD161421 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 80 p 1

["Information Report on Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 16th Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum took place on 8 July 1980.

The plenum examined the question of convening the next, 15th Kazakhstan CP Congress. A report on this question was delivered by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the matter discussed which has been published.

With this the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

A.I. Rachkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, took part in the work of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum.

UZBEKISTAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

LD161423 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 1

["Information Report on Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 17th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum took place on 7 July 1980.

The plenum heard a report by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, on the convocation of the next 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress.

The following spoke in the debate: Comrades M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkentskiy Obkom; V.N. Sivets, general director of the Tashkent; V.P. Chkalova, aviation production association; N.R. Radzhabov, Uzbek SSR minister of rural construction; M. Sharabiddinova, section manager on the sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrya in Izbaskanskiy Rayon; and A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR agriculture minister.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the matter discussed.

CPSU Central Committee Executive Comrade I. Ye. Ponomarev took part in the plenum's work.

SHEVARDNADZE REPORTS TO GEORGIAN PARTY PLENUM

LD161425 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 1

["Information Report on Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 21st Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum took place on 7 July and discussed the question of convening the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution.

The plenum examined an organizational question. Comrade B.D. Makharashvili was confirmed as chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Industry Department.

CPSU Central Committee Executive Comrade V.A. Korobeynikov took part in the plenum's work.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER OF LENIN TO POWER MINISTER

LD122040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Petr Stepanovich Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his services to the Soviet state in the development of the country's power and electrification and in connection with his 70th birthday.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE IN JAN-JUNE 1980

LD171527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "When the 'Equator' Has Been Crossed"]

[Excerpts] The concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is at its zenith. In June, the last month of the first half of the year, the country's industry took another step forward along the path of implementing the intensive plans and socialist pledges.

The industry of Moscow, Leningrad, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia and Armenia coped ahead of schedule with the 6-month plans. The output sales and labor productivity growth targets were successfully fulfilled by associations and enterprises of the gas industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, tractor and agricultural machine building, and medical industry.

Along with this, certain ministries failed to take due measures to overcome the prior lag. A number of ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry and construction materials industry enterprises failed to ensure the fulfillment of the set targets. The Nizhnetagilskiy combine and the Makeyevskiy, Krivorozhye and Dneprovskiy metallurgical plants are still lagging behind. The country failed to receive about 700,000 tons of finished rolled metal products from them. Novgorod's Azot Production Association, the Dzhambul superphosphate plant and the Uralkaliy Association owe agricultural working people a great quantity of fertilizer.

Now that the competition to fulfill the targets for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole has entered the decisive stage, all reserves must be brought into play in order to overcome the lag. The example of leading collectives and the general utilization of their experienee can and must play a great mobilizing role here.

The sixth and final unit of the Zeya GES--the pioneer of the hydroelectric power industry in the Far East-production capacities at the Mazheykyay oil refinery in the Lithuanian SSR, and new capacities to extract oil, enrich iron ore and produce synthetic rubber, metal-cutting machine tools and light and food industry products have been commissioned in the last 6 months. However, by no means all construction organizations coped with the set targets. The timely commissioning of a number of major national economic projects was not ensured. Thus, in June the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrifications's Kuybyshevgidrostroy Trust failed to commission capacities to produce carbamide at the Tolyatti nitrogen plant for which the original deadline was the fourth quarter of 1978. There is a similar situation with regard to the construction of new production facilities at Astrakhan's Krasnyy Metallist forging and pressing equipment plant.

The task now is to make up for lost time in every possible way, to focus efforts and resources on the projects scheduled for completion and to ensure efficient work on the construction of extremely important national economic projects.

Because certain plants are not meeting the timetables for the delivery of spare parts and assemblies, fewer combines and reapers than planned have been repaired in Kazakhstan and Kirovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, and fewer trucks than planned in the RSFSR, Moldavia and Turkmenia. The laggards include Omsk's Sibzavod, the Pavlodar and Chelyabinsk tractor plants, the Altayskoye Motor Building Production Association, Novorossiysk's Krasnyy Dvigatel plant and the Rovno tractor spare part plant.

Consumers are owed deliveries from USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Enterprises, which have supplied the countryside with fewer industrial rubber goods--particularly v-belts and fan belts for combines and motor vehicles--than planned. The leaders of the relevant ministries and departments and state committee for the supply of production equipment to agriculture enterprises must eliminate the shortcomings and do everything possible to ensure that harvesting equipment is ready at least 2 weeks before the start of the reaping.

How are stockraisers fulfilling their pledges? As of 1 July state procurements totaled: 7,566,800 tons (live weight) of livestock and poultry, or 97 percent of the level of procurements in the first 6 months of last year; 28,352,200 tons of milk, or 96 percent; 22,600,700,000 eggs, or 104 percent; and 278,299 tons, standard weight, of wool, or 94 percent. Latvia, Estonia, Kazakhstan and other republics delivered considerably more livestock and poultry to meat combines than last year. However, less meat and milk was procured on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia compared with the same period last year.

Summer is the most favorable period for increasing livestock productivity. And full use must be made of this opportunity.

GOSPLAN AIDE ON SECONDARY RESOURCE UTILIZATION

LD181027 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 28 on 7-13 July 1980 publishes on pages 4-5 under the headline "Millions Out of 'Nothing'" an 12,000-word interview with A. Yurchenko, deputy chief of the new USSR Gosplan section for the utilization of secondary resources, conducted by NEDELYA correspondent Ye. Pozdniy. They begin by enumerating a variety of secondary resources and condemn the general attitude to them as being of little worth, thus causing them to continue to be wasted although, as Yurchenko points out, continued development of the country will ultimately depend on them since primary resources are not inexhaustible, Yurchenko agrees that organization of waste reprocessing needs to be strictly conducted and many problems are likely to arise but he argues that eventual savings will be worth the effort. He ends by outlining some of the projects in view for using these secondary resources.

CSA OFFICIAL ON PROBLEM OF UNFINISHED CONSTRUCTION

LD090801 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July, 1980, carries on page 2, under the headline "If a Construction Project Is in the Plan," a 2,000-word article by A. Belyakov, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration Capital Construction Statistics Administration, on aspects of the problem of uncompleted construction work. After outlining the scope of the problem and its economic impact, Belyakov enumerates some of the factors responsible: poor plan discipline and, in particular, the inclusion of additional projects on construction schedules even after the next year's state plan has been approved; poor supply work; and "the constantly and poorly regulated rise in the estimated cost" of projects because of "changes to approved estimates." Declaring that "the slower a plant or shop is constructed, the longer it takes to reach its design capacity," Belyakov suggests that "the rapid and precise achievement of design capacities by a plant should bring an additional recompense to design institute personnel," while any problems should "hit the pocket of everyone to blame for them." Belyakov further calls for the tightening of "rules and procedures for the acceptance of finished projects" and criticizes the practice of planning "to commission between 60 and 90 percent of [the year's] projects in the fourth quarter."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 JULY

LD180110 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kirghiz farmers have cut 200,000 hectares of wheat and barley to date--much more than this time last year. (0500 GMT)

Crimean farmers have delivered 500,000 tons of grain to elevators. (0600 GMT)

Ukrainian farmers have completed threshing their first 1,000,000 tons of grain. (1000 GMT)

In Rostovskaya Oblast, harvesting has been completed on 2,000,000 hectares of grain crops. (1600 GMT)

HARVEST PROGRESS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY REVIEWED

LD171504 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 17 July presents an 18-minute agricultural program in which commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy moderates reports from other correspondents in various parts of the country. Ruvinskiy begins by noting that in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, the Chimkentskaya Oblast and Kazakhstan the harvesting of grain has been virtually completed. In southern Russia and the Ukraine, the mass harvesting of winter wheat has begun.

The first report is from Stavropolye, where the wheat harvest in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon is going well.

Valeriy Parkhomenko reports from Baku on harvesting progress in Azerbaijan. The cereals harvest is drawing to a close. Of the 500,000 hectares planted in cereals, 400,000 hectares have already been reaped and threshed.

Next is a report from Saratovskaya Oblast. Here the harvest is only just beginning. Winter rye and wheat are being laid in swathes. "It must be said that the weather in these days of the beginning of the harvest is giving no joy to the farmers. High temperatures, and, most important, the hot, drying winds have already done some damage to the crops." The director of a local computer center describes how computers are being used to organize the transportation of grain.

This is followed by a report from Bryanksaya Oblast. The oblast was one of the first in the RSFSR to complete the overhaul of grain combines. "Now, literally all the combines are being reequipped in order to lift the grain which has been flattened as a result of prolonged rain." Special attention is being given to hermetically sealing the hoppers of the combines. "This year the weather is dictating its own conditions to us: rain and cold." The main work at the moment is intending the potato crop, the main crop in the area, which is sown on nearly 120,000 hectares, the largest area sown to potatoes in Russia.

Mikhail Mitrofanovich Garbuzov, deputy chairman of Bryanksaya Oblast soviet executive committee, describes the methods used in the oblast for tending potatoes. Ruvinskiy says: I believe this experience you have described will be of interest to all potato growers, particularly in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where similar difficult weather conditions prevail. There has been a long period of rain and the soil needs special tending in such conditions so the air gets through effectively, not just the moisture."

The final report is from Baku, where (Sekret Zyabarovich Yobov), a staff member of the institute of space research into natural resources of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, describes how space observation has assisted in choosing sites for growing grapes and will be used for forecasting grain yields.

ADZHARSKIY OBKOM CHIEF REPORTS ON MOUNTAIN FARM PROBLEMS

ID140801 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 June, 1980, publishes on page 2 under the headline "At the Foot of the Mountains: The Quest for Reserves Has Been Crowned With Success in Adzharia" an 1,800-word article by V. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Georgian CP Obkom, describing the solution of problems involved in ensuring that "the economic indicators of mountain farming are brought as close as possible to the indicators of the subtropical valley zone." This, he states, involved amalgamating the small-scale mountain kolkhozes, boosting livestock productivity and improving local amenities. At the same time Papunidze notes the need for special equipment for crop farming in the Adzharskaya ASSR's mountain regions and employment opportunities for the population during the winter months.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES VITICULTURISTS, WINE-MAKERS

ID110951 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 10 June 1980, carries on pages 1 through 4 the 21,000-word speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, at the 7 June rally of viticulturists and wine-makers in Telavi, Georgia. In his speech Shevardnadze discusses the urgent tasks faced by viticulturists and wine-makers in the republic of in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Shevardnadze begins by saying that viticulture has made considerable progress over recent years and naming regions and farms which have produced large quantities of grapes. He then goes on to speak of shortcomings.

Shortcomings in viticulture include the failure by the Ministry of Agriculture to produce enough young vines, the serious shortfall in the production of vine-grafting machines, the failure to increase vine density, poor care on certain farms for vineyards, the inadequacy of pesticides and herbicides and the shortfall in the production of supports for the vines. Shevardnadze then goes on to mention viticulture on private plots which is growing in importance. He stresses the need for this tendency to be retained in the future. He criticizes people who do not pay enough attention to their private vines. He also says that scientific and technical achievements are not being sufficiently introduced into viticulture.

Moving on to wine-making, Shevardnadze points out the shortage of capacities for processing grapes and says that the construction ministries must play their part here. He also mentions the insufficient proportion of high-quality wines in the overall production. Shevardnadze points to the improvement of management as one of the main prerequisites for the further development of viticulture and wine-making. This, he says, is a question of improving cadres.

Shevardnadze then goes on to say that the improvement of viticulture and wine-making must not be at the expense of other sectors, for example, stockraising. He stresses the importance of stockraising on private plots and criticizes local organs for the fact that many families do not keep cows.

The final part of Shevardnadze's speech is devoted to the need for local organs to pay more attention to the well-being of the individual. Insufficient attention is being paid to the provision of amenities for the working people and their families.

PROGRESS-10 SPACECRAFT UNDOCKS FROM ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD181152 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 18, TASS--The automatic transport ship Progress-10 was separated at one hour 21 minutes Moscow time today from the orbital complex "Salyut-6--Soyuz-36" on completing the program of joint flight.

The cargo ship was a part of the complex for 17 days. During this time Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin unloaded its freight, dismantled spent equipment, individual blocs and instruments of the Salyut-6 station and carried them into the cargo compartment of the transport ship. Additional fuel was pumped into the station's combined propulsion unit.

The engine of Progress-10 was used to correct the trajectory of the complex.

After this correction the orbit has the following parameters: maximum distance from the surface of the earth 355 km, minimum distance--328 km, period of revolution--91.2 minutes, inclination of orbit 51.6 degrees.

This was the 101st day in space for Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin. The crew of the orbital complex today is continuing the program of visual observations and and photography of the earth's surface.

Yet another experiment in the field of cosmic material studies has been completed using the installation Splav (alloy). The purpose of this experiment, that lasted for five days, was to obtain crystal of a semi-conductor substance.

According to telemetry data the onboard systems of the piloted complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-36 and the automatic ship Progress-10 are functioning normally.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

CENTRAL GROUP OF FORCES HOLDS PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD171325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 80 p 2

["Our correspondent" Lt Col V. Kholodulkin report under the general headline: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces--The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at it were welcomed with great enthusiasm by the communists and all servicemen. The patriotic movement for a fitting greeting for the 26th party congress is developing increasingly widely in the unites and subunits. This was stated in detail at a meeting of the Group of Forces Party Aktiv.

The report delivered by Lt Gen M. Goglev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Poltiical Directorate of the Group, and the speeches delivered by Col Gen D. Yazov, the commander of the Group of Forces, and Comrades V. Rusakov, P. Drapiko, A. Tophciya and others analyzed the party organizations' activity, defined ways of enhancing their influence on all aspects of the life of the units and subunits and the further enhancement of the educational role of military service, the activation of socialist competition, and the improvement of the standard of the troops' combat skill.

'SMALL, HIGH-SPEED' TARGETS DOWNED IN EXERCISE

LD071101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 80 p 1

[Maj Yu Tikhonov report: "Under Complex Conditions"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District--The "enemy" air raid alert reached the missile soldiers at a time when a reduced combat team was in position, headed by first-class specialist Capt A. Fandeyev. The missilemen began fulfilling their complex task without losing a single second. The servicemen had to operate under difficult conditions. "Enemy" aircraft tried to break through to a defended target from different directions, maneuvered in terms of altitude and made active use of interference.

The situation became still more complex when the "enemy" used weapons of mass destruction. The servicemen continued to carry out combat work in protective equipment. This did not prevent the missilemen from accurately tracking all aerial targets and efficiently fulfilling operations to prepare the missile complex for combat firing.

The aerial targets were destroyed at maximum range, with high accuracy. Interception officer Sr Lt A. Guryev particularly distinquished himself. The first-class specialist hit the high-speed, small target with the very first missile.

OFFICER DECORATED POSTHUMOUSLY FOR VALOR

LD171411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Maj Yu A. Pyatkin the Order of the Red Star.

For courage and valor displayed in the line of duty Major Yuriy Aleksandrovich Pyatkin is awarded the Order of Red Star (posthumously).

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kremlin, Moscow, 9 July 1980.